

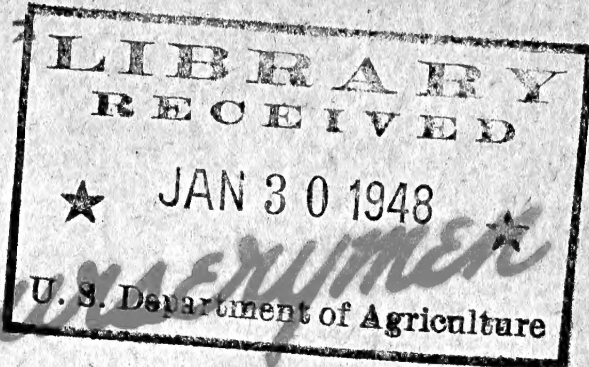
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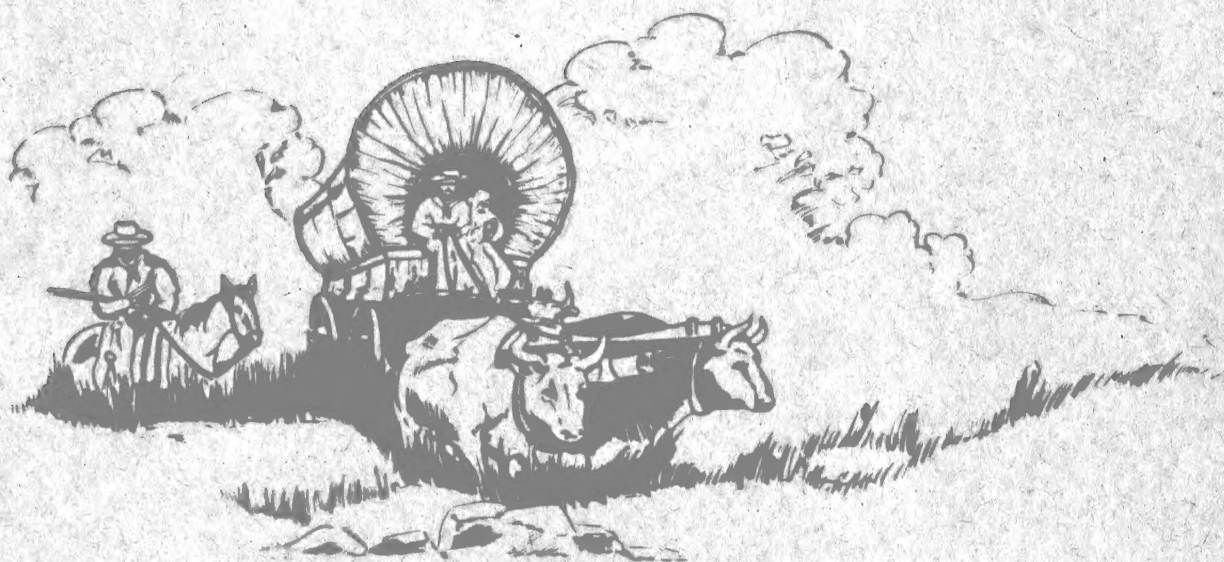
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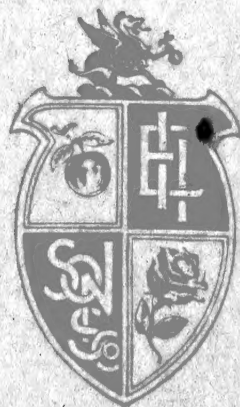
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PIONEER NURSERYMEN
since 1847



**THE
MONROE
NURSERY**



ILGENFRITZ NURSERIES INC.

THE MONROE NURSERY SINCE 1847 MONROE, MICHIGAN

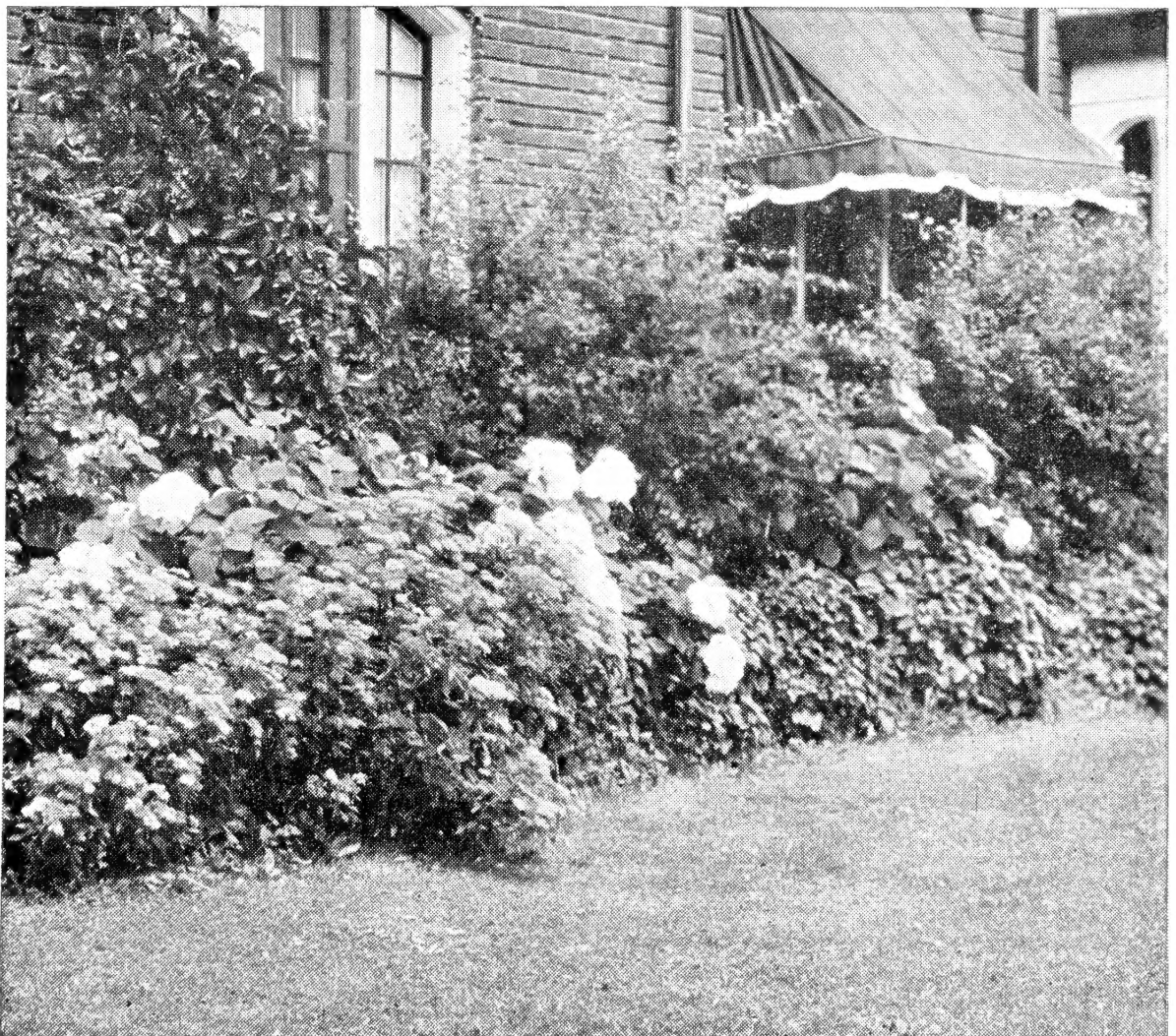
SHRUBS

Any true lover of nature will find a world of joy and happiness watching the striking and fascinating changes in flowering shrubs through the seasons. They are a delight from the first mild spring days when the buds begin to swell until late in autumn when the leaves are resplendent in their festive colors and brilliant berries. Shrubs are unlimited in their scope—from the tall stately Honeysuckle or Lilac to the small dainty Kerria. The variety of color in foliage as well as in flower is inexhaustible. We are only able here to acquaint the reader with a very small portion of this wealth of beauty.

Shrubs lend grace to the landscape planting. They serve many purposes and require little care. Without their arching branches, showy flowers and colorful fruit any house and grounds appear bare and unattractive. The size and shape of shrubs can be controlled by pruning enabling you to use them anywhere.

Generous planting of shrubs around the home will repay, in beauty and pleasure many times over, the small investment required.

Shrub Foundation Planting





ACANTHOPANAX sieboldianus (pentaphyllum) 8 ft. **ARALIA** Each

This upright glossy foliated shrub is suitable for dry shady places. It withstands city conditions. White flowers in early spring are followed by dark red berries in June. The gray twigs in winter are very attractive.

Sold Out



Althea—see **HIBISCUS syriacus**.

ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima 8 ft. **BRILLIANT CHOKEBERRY**

The showy spikes of white flowers appear in May. The fruit and foliage are crimson in autumn. The upright growing habit makes it suitable for foundation planting. Grows well in shade.

Sold Out

Barberry—see **BERBERIS**.

Beauty Bush—see **KOLKWITZIA amabilis**.

BERBERIS

thunbergi 3 ft.

GREENLEAF BARBERRY

The most familiar and widely used hedge plant. Foliage and berries are crimson in fall. It will withstand adverse conditions.



	Each	Each
	1-9	10-Up
12 to 15 in.....	.50	.45
15 to 18 in.....	.75	.70
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	.90
24 to 30 in.....	1.25	1.15

t. atropurpurea 3 ft.

REDLEAF BARBERRY

The brilliant red foliage of this shrub, when planted in full sunlight, is very attractive. It is used in foundation plantings with evergreens and shrubs for color.



	Each
12 to 15 in.....	.95
15 to 18 in.....	1.15
18 to 24 in.....	1.40
24 to 30 in.....	1.50

BUDDLEIA alternifolia 5 ft.

FOUNTAIN BUTTERFLYBUSH

The narrow spikes of lilac-purple flowers in July resemble the lilac and have a very sweet odor. The shrub does not die back during the winter and requires no pruning except to control the size and shape.



No. 1..... 1.25

BUDDLEIA davidi—charming 5 ft.

CHARMING BUTTERFLYBUSH

Blooms all summer. Flowers are pink, very fragrant, growing in spike-shaped clusters. The shrub generally freezes back in winter and should be pruned back to live wood in the spring.

No. 1..... 1.25

d. dubonnet

DUBONNET BUTTERFLYBUSH

Close set spikes of deep wine red on sturdy stems of large leathery foliage. A profuse bloomer.

No. 1..... 1.25

d.—Ile de France 5 ft.

ILE DE FRANCE BUTTERFLYBUSH

Similar to the Charming variety except that the flowers are deep violet. Buddleias are highly recommended and should be in every planting. They are especially suitable for the border.

No. 1..... 1.25

d.—Orchid Beauty

ORCHID BEAUTY BUTTERFLYBUSH

A new type of excellent blooming character, this shrub thrives best when trimmed severely for bouquets.

No. 1..... 1.25



Each

CORNUS

Among the garden dogwoods are many sorts of unusual merit for ornamental flowers, fruits and twigs. They are mostly of bushy habit, have attractive showy bark and large, dark green leaves which change to pleasing shades of red and purple in the fall. They are very hardy and will thrive in shade. The flowers are attractive as is also the fruit which is eaten by birds.

CORNUS alba 8 ft.

TATARIAN DOGWOOD

An upright growing shrub with creamy white flowers in May and June followed by bluish-white berries. Branches are coral red.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

baileyi 10 ft.

BAILEY DOGWOOD

White flowers in May followed by white berries. A new variety with more bushy growing habit. This variety has the most attractive red branches.

18 to 24 in.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

paniculata

GRAY DOGWOOD

see *c. racemosa*

racemosa

GRAY DOGWOOD

Creamy white flowers in June followed by pale blue berries. Purple branches.

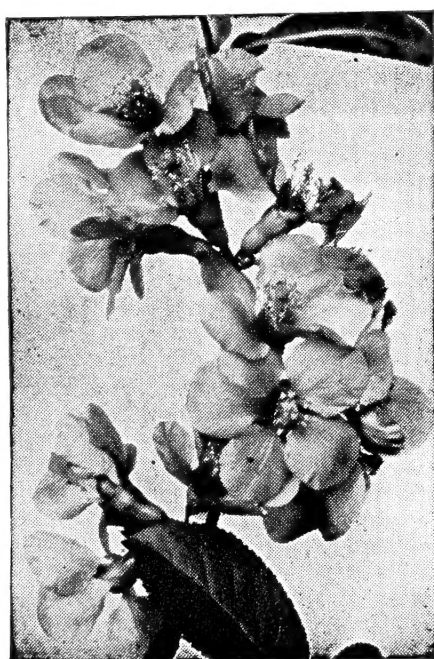
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

CORYLUS americana 8 ft.

AMERICAN FILBERT, HAZELNUT

A desirable shrub having upright branches with long pendulous catkins in the early spring; edible fruit (filberts) and golden foliage in fall. Does well in partial shade.

18 to 24 in.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00



Flowering Quince
(CYDONIA)



Spreading Cotoneaster
(COTONEASTER)

Each

COTONEASTER

A little known group of shrubs valuable for their beautiful foliage and colored fruits in fall. They are excellent shrubs for foundation planting.

divaricata 6 ft.

SPREADING COTONEASTER

This variety has upright spreading habit of growth with arching branches. Flowers are small, pink followed by red berries in the fall. Leaves are small, dark, glossy green in summer; brilliant red in fall.

18 to 24 in. B. & B.....	4.00
2 to 3 ft. B. & B.....	5.25
3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	7.00



Turn to page 27 for other fine Cotoneasters of evergreen type.

CYDONIA japonica 5 ft.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Sometimes called Fire Bush because of the brilliant scarlet flowers borne on the inner stems in early spring. In the fall the plant bears yellow, pear-shaped, fragrant fruit. The foliage is bright, glossy green. Excellent for foundation planting or in the shrub border.

15 to 18 in.....	.90
18 to 24 in.....	1.10
2 to 3 ft.....	1.30



japonica alba

WHITE FLOWERING QUINCE

A beautiful white flowering quince. One of the earliest spring flowers. Very desirable for cutting.

4 to 5 ft. specimens.....	5.50
2 to 3 ft.....	1.60

maulei 4 ft.

LESSER FLOWERING QUINCE

The brick red flowers in early spring before the leaves appear are very showy. In the fall the plant bears yellow pear-shaped fragrant fruit. The foliage is bright green. The shrub has a spreading habit of growth and is excellent for foundation planting.

Sold Out

gracilis 3 ft.

SLENDER DEUTZIA

A profuse blooming low shrub adapted to foundation planting or in front of larger growing sorts. White flowers in May and June. Thrives in shade.

12 to 15".....	1.10
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DEUTZIA scabra 7 ft.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA

This variety has pinkish-white bell-shaped flowers borne in clusters in June. Its rapid growth makes it desirable for screening purposes.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

EUONYMUS

A group of shrubs having unusually attractive foliage in the summer which turns to brilliant shades in fall. The flowers are not very showy unless planted in masses, however, the fruits in the fall after the leaves have dropped provide a great deal of interest. They are desirable shrubs in both the foundation planting and shrub border.

Each

EUONYMUS alatus 8 ft.
WINGED EUONYMUS

An interesting shrub throughout the entire year. The luxuriant green foliage in the summer changes to a warm crimson in autumn and is followed by dainty red berries against the winged corky bark which holds interest throughout the winter. It is compact growing and is excellent as a specimen, in the border or around the foundation.



18 to 24 in.....	1.70
2 to 3 ft.....	2.20
3 to 4 ft.....	2.75

a. compacta 5 ft.
DWARF WINGED EUONYMUS

A more compact growing type of Euonymus alatus. Very desirable shrub. Slow growing. Excellent for hedges.



18 to 24 in.....	2.20
2 to 3 ft.....	2.75

europaeus 12 ft.
EUROPEAN EUONYMUS

Upright growing with ovate leaves. Flowers are yellow green. The fruit is pink, orange inside. Very showy.



2 to 3 ft.....	1.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80

yedoensis 12 ft.
YEDDO EUONYMUS

This variety is a tree-like shrub with stiff upright branches forming a round top. It has greenish flowers and rose colored fruit.



3 to 4 ft.....	1.75
----------------	------

FORSYTHIA spectabilis
SHOWY FORSYTHIA

Probably the finest forsythia. In early spring its profusion of flowers makes it truly a spectacle.



18 to 24 in.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

HIBISCUS syriacus 10 ft.
SHRUBALTHEA

A very useful and attractive shrub because of its late blooming season. The flowers appear in August when most other shrubs have long since ceased to bloom. The foliage starts growth very late in the spring; newly transplanted shrubs often wait until July before leafing out. The foliage is a dark green color. The flowers are large and resemble the Hollyhock in shape.



Available in purple, red, white and pink flowers. (Please specify color desired.)

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

syriacus—Tree Form 15 ft.

This small tree has the same foliage and flowers as the shrub Hibiscus but it has been trained to grow in tree form. It is desirable as a lawn specimen or in the shrub border.

3 to 4 ft.....	2.25
4 to 5 ft.....	3.00

ILEX verticillata
COMMON WINTERBERRY

A profusion of bright red berries which hang on during most of the winter makes this a beautiful shrub against the snow.

18 to 24 in.....	1.20
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.25



KOLKWITZIA amabilis 5 ft.

Each
BEAUTYBUSH

Beautybush is an appropriate name for this excellent shrub. White-throated, pink, bell-shaped flowers are borne profusely on arching branches in June. Luxurious green foliage. Can be used in foundation plantings and is especially useful as a specimen shrub.

18 to 24 in..... 1.80

LIGUSTRUM

A group of well known shrubs, especially useful for hedges because of their glossy green foliage and upright habit of growth. Set plants staggered, in double rows for dense, low hedges.

LIGUSTRUM amurense

AMUR PRIVET

A hardy shrub with half evergreen leaves, used most frequently for hedging. The white flowers are larger than most varieties of privet. Small black fruit is borne in the late fall.

	Each 1-9	Each 10-29
18 to 24 in.....	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	.40



ibota regelianum 5 ft.

REGEL PRIVET

The graceful, branchy, spreading habit with many fronds of glossy dark green leaves make this one of the most attractive shrubs. It is very hardy and disease resistant. Besides its use as a hedge plant it is desirable for foundation and border planting.

18 to 24 in.....	1.10
2 to 3 ft.....	1.30



ovalifolium

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

The most widely used privet for hedges. Fast growing but not as hardy as some other varieties.

	1-9	10-29	30 & Up
18 to 24 in.....	.35	.27	.20
2 to 3 ft.....	.40	.35	.25



LONICERA

This group contains handsome foliage shrubs, usually bushy but well formed. The flowers are small and showy appearing in abundance. Small colorful berries in the late summer and fall add to their beauty. Honeysuckles are some of the earliest of shrubs to leaf out in the spring.

maacki 8 ft.

AMUR HONEYSUCKLE

An erect growing type with large, white flowers in clusters along the branches in early spring. The orange-red fruit in September is very showy. It is an excellent shrub for border planting.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.15
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25
4 to 5 ft.....	1.75



morrowi

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE

A medium sized shrub with white flowers changing to yellow and red fruit in the fall.

18 to 24 in.....	1.00
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tatarica rosea

ROSY TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

Desirable for shady places and a thick screen effect. This honeysuckle has showy deep pink flowers.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
----------------	------



Each

PHILADELPHUS

These shrubs are sometimes referred to under the common name of Syringa. The mockorange is an old favorite with gardeners. While there are a great many varieties of mockorange, we propagate and list here only the most desirable.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus BIG SWEET MOCKORANGE

A very satisfactory plant for screening because its massive white flowers are sweet smelling.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

virginalis—VIRGINAL 7 ft. VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE

The most popular of recently introduced hybrid mockorange. It has waxy, semi-double flowers which are very fragrant and appear intermittently throughout the season. The foliage is larger than that of other types, light green in color. The habit of growth is upright; useful for corner plantings or in the shrub border.

18 to 24 in.....	1.20
2 to 3 ft.....	1.35
3 to 4 ft.....	1.65

PRUNUS glandulosa 5 ft. DOUBLE PINKFLOWERING ALMOND

The delicate branches are clothed entirely with deep-pink, double flowers in early spring. Later peach-like foliage develops giving the plant a very striking appearance. It is an old favorite and should find a place in every planting.

18 to 24 in.....	1.30
2 to 3 ft.....	1.60



glandulosa alba DOUBLE WHITEFLOWERING ALMOND

Same as above but bearing a profusion of white flowers.

18 to 24 in.....	1.30
2 to 3 ft.....	1.60

tomentosa 6 ft. MANCHU CHERRY; NANKING CHERRY

Small white flowers, pink in bud, entirely clothe the branches of this desirable shrub in early spring. Later, edible highly decorative, cherry-like fruits develop. The shrub has a very symmetrical appearance, its branches being somewhat upright in growth. Foliage is bright green in color. A very desirable shrub.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80



RHAMNUS frangula 6 ft. GLOSSY BUCKTHORN

A very hardy and well formed, compact shrub with glossy green foliage. Flowers are pale yellow, produced all summer, followed by red fruit which changes to black. This shrub is ideal for large hedges or in the border planting.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00



RHODOTYPOS kerrioides 6 ft. JETBEAD

This shrub is sometimes known as white kerria. It has white, star-like flowers blooming intermittently from May through the season. The leaves are light green, silky underneath. The black fruit, resembling Jet Beads develops later in the season and is very showy against the light green foliage. Tolerates shade.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80





RHUS canadensis 5 ft.

Each
FRAGRANT SUMAC

A low growing fragrant shrub with yellowish green flowers which bloom in early spring before the leaves expand.

18 to 24 in.....	1.40
2 to 3 ft.....	1.80
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

SPIRAEA

Many people are familiar only with the one variety of *spiraea*, *Vanhouttei*, and do not know that there are many other types with flowering and growing habits which are also very desirable. We list below what we believe to be the most satisfactory varieties.



SPIRAEA—Anthony Waterer 2 ft. **ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA**

This is a very popular variety with rosy-crimson, flat flower heads and rather narrow leaves. The stems of the new growth are light in color. The foliage is often tinged with yellow. Branches upright.

15 to 18 in.....	1.00
18 to 24 in..	1.25

thunbergi 4 ft.

THUNBERG SPIREA

A bushy, slender branched, tiny leafed shrub of arching habit. The flowers are white, produced in March before the leaves. An excellent shrub for foundation planting because of its fern-like foliage and early blossoming.

18 to 24 in.....	1.10
24 to 30 in.....	1.25

vanhouttei 5 ft.

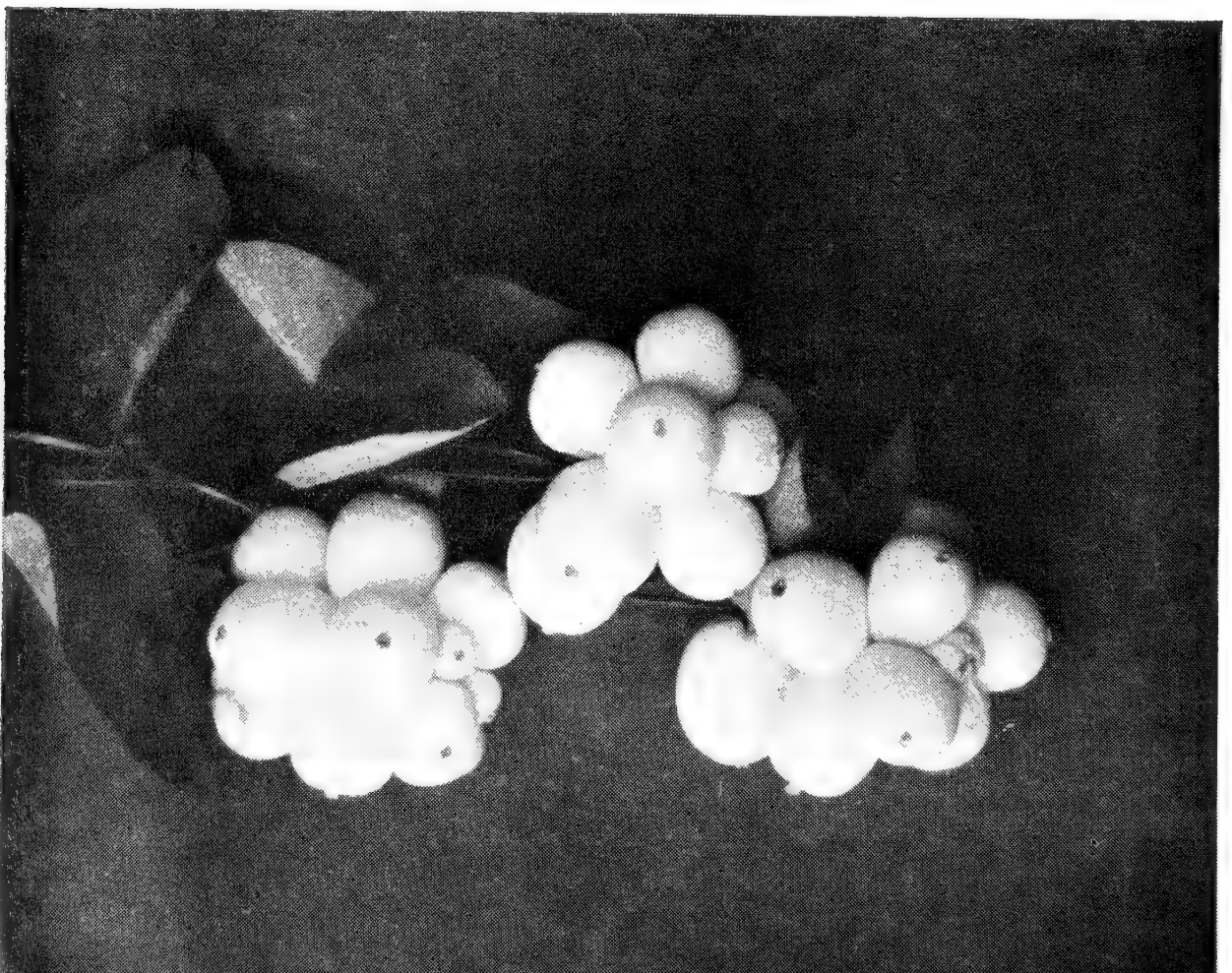
VANHOUTTE SPIREA

This wondrous fountain of bloom has been more extensively planted than any other flowering shrub. The white flowers in early spring are so numerous as to wreath the branches. The leaves are dark green, small and attractive. It tolerates partial shade and has numerous uses.

	Each 1-9	Each 10-29
18 to 24 in.....	.60	.50
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	1.15
4 to 5 ft.....	1.75	1.65



Fruit and Leaves of White Snowberry (SYMPHORICARPOS)





- Each**
- SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus** 4 ft. **COMMON SNOWBERRY**
 A beautiful shrub grown mainly for its large white berries which appear in September and October. Foliage soft green, very attractive. It is partial to moist, half-shady locations.
- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.25 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1.50 |

SYRINGA

Large fragrant panicles of colorful flowers in late May and early June make the lilacs one of the most popular shrubs. No planting is complete without some lilacs.

SYRINGA persica 6 ft. **PERSIAN LILAC**

The flower clusters, seldom more than three inches long, of lavender or white in June are not as showy as those of some other varieties. The shrub, however, is very desirable because of its drooping branches and dark green glossy foliage. It tolerates shade.

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.40 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1.70 |

villosa 10 ft. **LATE LILAC**

This is a late flowering variety with large clusters of pinkish-white or lilac flowers in July. Leaves are broad, oblong, glossy green. Tolerates shade.

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.40 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1.70 |

vulgaris 10 ft. **COMMON LILAC**

The common lilac needs no description as it is a known variety to all. The fragrant lilac flowers are very attractive. The plant is very hardy, long lived and tolerates partial shade.

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.40 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1.70 |

v. alba 10 ft. **WHITE COMMON LILAC**

- A fragrant white flowering sort of the common lilac.
- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 2.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft..... | 2.75 |

HYBRID (FRENCH) LILACS

This class contains the finest of all lilacs, derived from hybridization of the common lilac with other species. The leaves are similar to the common lilac. The flower clusters are generally larger, some with doubly petaled flowerets. They are excellent for use in foundation plantings or as specimens in the garden.

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS 6 ft.

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft..... | 5.00 |

Balled and Burlapped \$1.00 additional

VIBURNUM

These shrubs are important in the shrub border because of their beautiful foliage. Several varieties have exquisite flowers and attractive fruits. There are some small growing types very suitable for foundation planting. Viburnum generally do well in the shade.

VIBURNUM americanum 8 ft. **AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH**

This variety has white flowers in May and June followed by clusters of scarlet fruit in July which persists almost all winter. Beautiful green foliage turning to scarlet in autumn.

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| 18 to 24 in..... | 1.20 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.40 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1.70 |

VIBURNUM—continued

Each

dentatum 6 ft.

ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM

Large clusters of snowy white flowers in June. Fruit is dark, shining, blue-black in clusters. It thrives in wet soil. The foliage is dark green changing to purple and red in fall.

18 to 24 in.....	1.20
2 to 3 ft.....	1.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.70



dilatatum

LINDEN VIBURNUM

The leaves are nearly round and hairy on both sides. The flower clusters are about 5" wide and the red berries in the fall make this a very attractive plant. Suitable for screening.

18 to 24 in.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

lantana 10 ft.

WAYFARINGTREE VIBURNUM

The leaves of this shrub are handsome, dark, blue-green somewhat wrinkled turning to red in fall. The flowers are white, appearing in clusters in June, followed by red fruit changing to black in July and August.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50



lentago 15 ft.

NANNYBERRY VIBURNUM

The large, lustrous green leaves on the slender branches turn scarlet in autumn. The white flowers in May and June are followed by bluish-black fruit which hangs on until spring.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50



opulus 10 ft.

EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH VIBURNUM

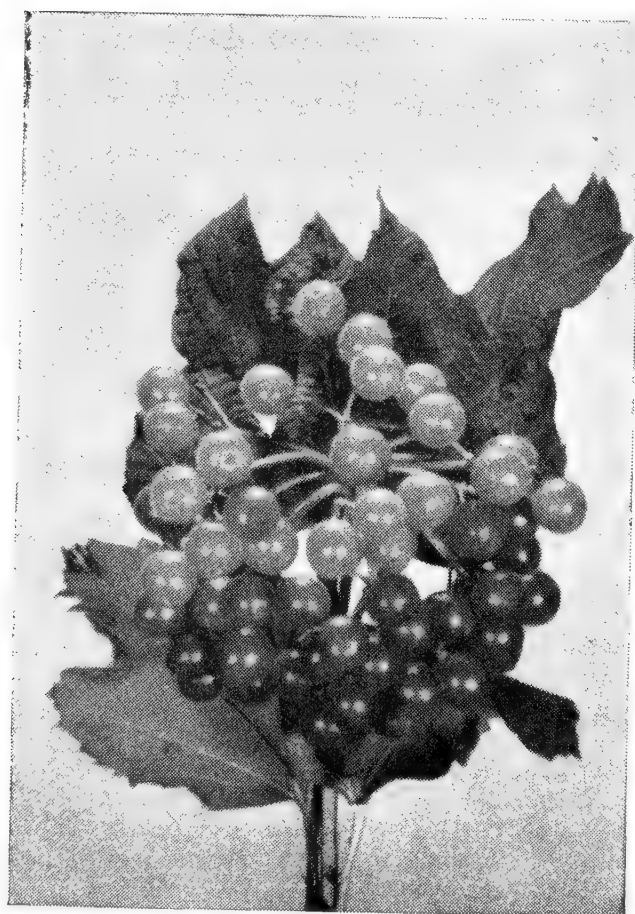
Large white flowers, in flat topped flower heads three to four inches across, appear in May and June. The fruit which follows is globular in shape, large, red. Very showy.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50



American Cranberrybush
(VIBURNUM)

Arrowwood
(VIBURNUM)



VIBURNUM—continued

Each

o. sterile 10 ft.

COMMON SNOWBALL

This shrub has large white, snowball-like blossoms in May and June. It is very showy in bloom but lacks the decorative fruit in autumn.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50

3 to 4 ft..... 2.00

WEIGELA—Eva Rathke 4 ft.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA

A free flowering variety of medium height having deep carmine-red flowers in June and intermittently throughout the summer. An excellent foundation shrub. Light green foliage.

18 to 24 in..... 1.50

2 to 3 ft..... 1.75

—**Henderson** 8 ft.

HENDERSON WEIGELA

Deep rose, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. Dark green foliage. A very erect growing shrub suitable for foundation or shrub border.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.30

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50

rosea 6 ft.

OLDFASHIONED WEIGELA

Pink, bell-shaped flowers in early June. Foliage dark green on gracefully drooping branches. Excellent for foundation or shrub border.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.25

3 to 4 ft..... 1.50

SHADE TREES

Ever since the creation of the Earth trees have had a prominent part in history. To the early inhabitants they supplied the necessities of life; shelter, fuel and food. In this advanced age, we appreciate them for their cool inviting shade in summer, their beautiful coloring in spring and fall, and their interesting branches during the winter months. Trees should be planted wherever the opportunity offers; as living memorials to our thoughtfulness and patriotism. The addition of one or two trees planted around a house immediately transforms it into a home.

We give below rough drawings showing approximately the shape of each variety at maturity under normal conditions. The shape and size of trees, however, can be controlled by pruning, thereby enabling you to attain unusual effects, at the same time increasing your joy and pleasure of ownership.

ACER dasycarpum 60 ft.

Each SILVER MAPLE

One of the fastest growing shade trees, the Silver Maple is valuable for park and street planting. The leaves are light green, silvery underneath.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	2.25
8 to 10 ft. high.....	3.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—9 to 12 ft high.....	6.50
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.—10 to 14 ft. high.....	7.50



negundo 60 ft.

BOXELDER

This tree grows in almost any soil and under any condition. It is a rapid grower and often reaches 60 ft. in height. The flowers are yellowish-green and appear in early spring before the leaves.

1 3/4 to 2 in.—10 to 12 ft.....	7.50
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	10.50

platanoides 60 ft.

NORWAY MAPLE

A long lived tree of formal growth, developing a broad, dense head. Leaves are large, dark green turning to golden yellow in autumn. It is valuable for both lawn and street planting.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	4.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	8.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.—11 to 13 ft. high.....	12.00
2 1/2 to 3 in. dia.....	22.50
3 to 3 1/2 in. dia.....	30.00



platanoides—Schwedler 60 ft.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE

A variety of the above with dark red leaves in spring, gradually changing to bronze-green in summer and golden yellow in autumn. It is a very attractive tree for lawn or street planting.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	12.00

rubrum 75 ft.

RED MAPLE

So called because of its brilliant fall color. The bark is light gray.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7.50
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.....	15.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	21.00



Each

ACER—continued

saccharum 70 ft.

SUGAR MAPLE

This excellent shade tree with wide spreading, slender branches has light green foliage, changing to brilliant autumn shades. Suitable for street or lawn use.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 9.00

AESCULUS hippocastanum 50 ft.

HORSECHESTNUT

A handsome tree in all its phases, the Horsechestnut is at its best when the heavy, white flower spikes open in June. The large, shiny buds on the terminal twigs in winter and the unusual branch structure make it of interest throughout the year. It should be planted in the border where its pyramidal form and blossoms will show to advantage.

5 to 6 ft. high..... 4.50

6 to 8 ft. high..... 6.00

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—8 to 9 ft. high..... 8.00

1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.—9 to 10 ft. high..... 12.00



SINGLE RED FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT 50 ft.

Same as variety "hippocastanum" except that the large flower clusters are purple-red. It presents a very striking appearance when in bloom.

5 to 6 ft. high..... 7.50

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT 50 ft.

This variety of Horsechestnut is especially adapted for street planting. It does not produce burs or nuts. The clusters of double white flowers, 8 to 10 inches long, are very showy.

4 to 5 ft. high..... 6.00

5 to 6 ft. high..... 7.50

ALNUS glutinosa 60 ft.

EUROPEAN ALDER

A slow growing tree, particularly suitable for moist soils. The leaves turn brilliant red in fall.

8 to 10 ft. high..... 7.50

10 to 12 ft. high..... 9.00

12 to 14 ft. high..... 12.00

CELTIS occidentalis 40 ft.

HACKBERRY

Also called Sugarberry. Hardwood tree with black berries which are liked by birds. A superior tree for shade.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in..... 9.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in..... 10.50

1 3/4 to 2 in..... 13.50

2 to 2 1/2 in..... 15.00



FAGUS sylvatica 75 ft.

EUROPEAN BEECH

This gray barked tree will grow very tall and the leaves usually hang on all winter. Excellent for hedges if kept well trimmed. Spring transplanting only recommended.

5 to 6 ft..... 7.50

6 to 8 ft..... 9.00



FRAXINUS americana 80 ft.

WHITE ASH

A noble tree with a straight tall trunk. It is one of the last trees to come into leaf in the spring. Fall coloring of yellow or purple is distinctive.

8 to 10 ft..... 4.75

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.—10 to 12 ft..... 5.75

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.—10 to 12 ft..... 6.75

1 3/4 to 2 in.—12 to 14 ft..... 8.50



Each

FRAXINUS—Continued

pennsylvanica lanceolata 60 ft.

GREEN ASH

The bark is gray brown and the leaflets are narrow. A medium sized tree often found in rich valleys and swampy lowlands.

8 to 10 ft.....	4.25
1¼ to 1½ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	6.75
1½ to 1¾ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	9.00



GINKGO biloba 60 ft.

MAIDENHAIR TREE

The leaves of this tree are fan-shaped and the branches are nearly parallel. Usually grows with a single trunk to great height. Does well in any soil. A very picturesque tree.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.50
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GLEDITSIA triacanthos 60 ft.

HONEYLOCUST

A thorny tree with large picturesque heads. Foliage is clear yellow in fall. Long fruit pods drop from the tree during most of the winter.

6 to 8 ft.....	4.50
8 to 10 ft.....	7.50
1¼ to 1½ 10 to 12 ft.....	10.50

triacanthos inermis 50 ft.

THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST

A thornless variety of the above with more slender branches and looser habit.

8 to 10 ft.....	8.00
1¼ to 1½ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	9.00
1½ to 1¾ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	10.50

JUGLANS sieboldiana 50 ft.

SIEBOLD WALNUT

One of the best of the Japanese Walnuts. It is an ornamental tree and is grown also for the fine wood and edible nuts.

8 to 10 ft. high B. & B.....	17.50
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LIRIODENDRON tulipifera

TULIPTREE

The flowers of this tree are tulip-shaped, greenish white with orange band at base. Foliage turns yellow in fall. It is one of the tallest growing trees.

8 to 10 ft.....	7.50
1¼ to 1½ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	8.50
1½ to 1¾ in.—10 to 12 ft.....	9.75



PHELLODENDRON 30 ft.

CHINESE CORK TREE

A handsome corky bark tree with spreading branches, compound leaves and round top. Looks much like a Black Walnut but has dark berry-like fruit. Rapid grower, hardy and unusual.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	4.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	6.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high B. & B....	15.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high B. & B....	18.50
1¾ to 2 in. dia. B. & B.....	24.00

PLATANUS occidentalis 80 ft. **AMERICAN PLANETREE, SYCAMORE**

The large, bright green leaves and the broad, round-headed habit of growth makes this an attractive street or lawn tree. The grayish bark, usually mottled by darker blotches of older bark, is very interesting. It tolerates smoky conditions.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	4.50
8 to 10 ft. high.....	6.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	9.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	10.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	12.50
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	17.00



Each


niagra italica 50 ft.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

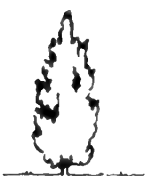
The deep green leaves clothe this beautiful, columnar tree almost to the ground. It is fast growing and excellent for formal effects and high screens.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 3.00

8 to 10 ft. high..... 3.50

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 4.50

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 6.50


PRUNUS serotina 60 ft.

WILD BLACK CHERRY

Large forest tree with white flowers, small purple-black fruit. Good for planting from Dakota to Texas.

5 to 6 ft. high..... 4.00

6 to 8 ft. high..... 5.00

QUERCUS coccinea 75 ft.

SCARLET OAK

One of the best of the large handsome oaks, especially beautiful with its brilliant scarlet foliage in the fall.

5 to 6 ft. high..... 5.50

6 to 8 ft. high..... 6.75

8 to 10 ft. high..... 9.50

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 13.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 16.00


palustris 50 ft.

PIN OAK

A handsome, pyramidal tree of rapid growth with horizontal branching and glossy-green foliage. In the fall the foliage turns to brilliant crimson. Excellent for street planting or as a specimen tree.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 6.50

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia..... 8.50

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia..... 10.50

1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 13.00


SALIX blanda 50 ft.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW

Similar in habit to the Babylon Willow, but with limbs more spreading and brownish-green; weeping branches.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 4.00


niobe 50 ft.

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW

A graceful, weeping tree with bright green leaves, silvery underneath, borne on twigs, tinged with red.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 4.00

TILIA americana 75 ft.

AMERICAN LINDEN

The Lindens are fine rapid growing ornamental trees for lawn and street planting. The American species have fragrant yellow flowers and provide fine shade.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 3.00

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 6.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 7.50

1 3/4 to 2 in. dia..... 10.50

2 to 2 1/2 in. dia..... 15.00

cordata 70 ft.

LITTLEAF LINDEN

A strong growing, symmetrical tree with thin leaves and fragrant greenish blooms. Grows to a height of 60-75 ft.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 10.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high..... 12.50

1 3/4 to 2 in. dia..... 15.00

2 to 2 1/2 in. dia..... 20.00



ULMUS americana 90 ft.

Each AMERICAN ELM

A tall, wide spreading tree, attaining great height, with arching branches. Foliage is heavy dark green. One of our favorite avenue trees.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	4.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	5.25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	7.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	10.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50



α.—MOLINE 90 ft.

MOLINE ELM

A very shapely tree with upright, arching branches and large dark green leaves. The bark is comparatively smooth. It is a rapid grower and exceptionally desirable for use on smaller lots.

1 1/4 to 2 in. dia.....	9.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50

hollandica 75 ft.

DUTCH ELM

This hybrid Elm is a large vigorous tree and one of the best with ascending branches. Splendid for street planting.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	6.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	8.25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	10.75
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	14.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	18.00



parvifolia 30 ft.

CHINESE ELM

A very rapid growing, densely branched Elm. Useful where quick shade is desired. The leaves are small, dark green.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	3.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	4.25

procera campestris 75 ft.

ENGLISH ELM

The leaves of this fine tree are finer cut than those of the American Elm and cling longer on the tree. Excellent for street planting.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	7.50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	9.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	11.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50

pumila 80 ft.

SIBERIAN ELM

One of the most rapid growing trees with many slender branches. The abundance of the small leaves provides fine shade. Should be planted for quick shade.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	6.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	7.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	10.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50

wheatley 75 ft.

GUERNSEY OR JERSEY ELM

This fine Elm is a fast growing tree with more stiff and erect branches than most other varieties. It is a pyramid type tree and excellent for avenue planting.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	10.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	12.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	15.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	20.00



Chinese Elm (ULMUS)

Show your appreciation for the sacrifices which have been made for us by memorials in the form of living trees, which provide not only beauty but also contribute to our health, comfort, and well-being.

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Each

ACER ginnala 12 ft.**AMUR MAPLE**

The leaves are three lobed, rather small, with a longer central lobe. The flowers and winged fruits are produced in long-stemmed panicles. Tree is noted for its neat, bushy habit and because the leaves turn red in fall.

3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
4 to 5 ft.....	2.25
5 to 6 ft.....	3.00

tataricum 20 ft.**TATARIAN MAPLE**

A bushy tree of great beauty. The seeds turn salmon pink after maturity, following which the leaves turn brilliant scarlet. In dry soils the leaves appear to be painted.

8 to 10 ft.....	4.50
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BETULA alba

30 ft.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

An upright growing tree, having white bark and glossy green foliage. Very picturesque when planted along water edges or as a lawn specimen. Branches close to the ground (Some small trees have brown bark, which changes to white with age.).



5 to 6 ft. high.....	5.00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	6.50
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7.50

α. laciniata 30 ft.**CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH**

The weeping white branches and fine glossy green, cut-leaf foliage of this variety make it desirable as a lawn specimen or planted near pools. (Some young trees have brown bark, which changes to white with age.)



6 to 8 ft. high.....	7.50
8 to 10 ft. high.....	10.00

CERCIDYPHYLLUM Japonicum 30 ft.**KATSURA TREE**

A shrubby tree when young with heart shaped leaves. Leaves deep green above and silvery green beneath. In fall the leaves turn purplish-red and yellow. Does particularly well in damp soil. A very symmetrical tree of about 20 feet ultimate height.

4 to 5 ft. B & B.....	15.00
5 to 6 ft. B & B.....	22.50

CERCIS canadensis 20 ft.**AMERICAN REDBUD**

This bushy tree is very attractive in early spring when its branches are covered with clusters of rose-pink flowers. It is effectively used in shrub borders where its showy, spring flowers followed with large heart-shaped, deep green leaves adds variety to the planting. Tolerates some shade.



3 to 4 ft. high B & B.....	3.00
4 to 5 ft. high B & B.....	9.00
5 to 6 ft. high B & B.....	12.00

Each

CORNUS florida 20 ft.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

The rare beauty of Dogwood in spring when it is white with bloom, or in summer with its glossy green foliage, changing in fall to gorgeous reds, is hard to equal. The white flowers are two to three inches in diameter. It adds beauty to any planting. (Spring planting only.)

3 to 4 ft. high B & B.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft. high B & B.....	12.00
5 to 6 ft. high B & B.....	15.00

florida rubra 20 ft.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Preferred by some garden lovers because of the showy rose colored flowers. It has all the desirable growing habits of the white flowering variety. A grouping of Red Flowering with the White is very attractive. (Spring planting only.)

3 to 4 ft. high B & B.....	12.00
4 to 5 ft. high B & B.....	15.00



CRATAEGUS arnoldiana 20 ft.

ARNOLD THORN

The large white flowers and pear shaped red fruit make this a distinctive thorn. It grows to a height of about 20 ft.

4 to 5 ft.....	6.75
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00



calpodendron 15 ft.

PEAR HAWTHORN

Also called Black Thorn. Grows to about 15 ft. high and has pear-shaped orange red fruit.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

crusgalli 30 ft.

COCKSPUR THORN

This tree has many long slender thorns and a rather symmetrical shape. The flowers are attractive with small buds and the red fruit has a thin dry flesh. Leaves turn red in fall.

4 to 5 ft.....	6.75
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

cuneata 20 ft.

NIPPON THORN

This thorn has a spreading habit with rather a flat top. Fall fruit is red.

6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

intrica coccinea 20 ft.

THICKET HAWTHORN

A small shrub-like tree with few thorns and large white flowers. The fruit is round reddish-brown. A good plant for natural plantings.

6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
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mollis 20 ft.

DOWN HAWTHORN

A large tree with stout thorns. The flowers are white with red disk. Scarlet fruit is quite large and sweet. A showy hawthorn, very suitable in natural plantings.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

CRATAEGUS—Continued

Each

oxycantha 20 ft.**ENGLISH HAWTHORN**

A small tree, the scarlet fruit of which has two stones. Short thorns characterize this tree.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

phaenophyrum (cordata) 20 ft.**WASHINGTON HAWTHORN**

A heavy fruiting thorn with a round head. The fruit hangs on longer than some others.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

Balled and Burlapped add \$1.00 for each foot in height.

MALUS arnoldiana 12 ft.**ARNOLD CRAB**

This beautiful crab originated in the Arnold Arboretum. It has rose colored flowers produced on long drooping stems. It is a low spreading tree with long, arching branches.

5 to 6 ft.....	4.00
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atrosanguinea 20 ft.**CARMINE CRAB**

The buds of this tree are red and borne in great profusion. It makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

5 to 6 ft.....	4.00
6 to 8 ft.....	6.00

baccata 30 ft.**SIBERIAN CRAB**

A very hardy tall, narrow tree with white flowers and large red or yellow fruit.

5 to 6 ft.....	4.00
6 to 8 ft.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft.....	8.50
10 to 12 ft.....	11.50

coronaria 30 ft.**WILD SWEET CRAB**

Flowers very light pink and fragrant. It has thorny branches and yellow fruit. The fragrance of the blooms makes it most desirable.

5 to 6 ft.....	4.00
6 to 8 ft.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft.....	8.50

dolga 15 ft.**DOLGA CRAB**

The buds of this tree are pink and white when the flower is open. The fruit is large and red. A good lawn specimen.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft.....	8.50

floribunda 15 ft.**FLOWERING CRAB**

Leaves dark green, flowers deep carmine fading to white. Fruits yellow and red.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	2.00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	2.50

**halliana parkmanni** 15 ft.**PARKMANN CRAB**

The purplish colored leaves and pink semi-double flowers make this a distinctive tree. It grows to about 18 ft.

5 to 6 ft.....	4.50
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Each

MALUS—Continued

ioensis 25 ft.

PRAIRIE CRAB

The flowers are white or rose tinted and large. A beautiful specimen.

5 to 6 ft..... 4.00

ioensis plena 15 ft.

BECHTEL CRAB

A double flowered variety of the above. Very showy.

5 to 6 ft..... 4.00

6 to 8 ft..... 6.00

pumila eleyi 15 ft.

ELEY CRAB

A round headed short trunked tree with white and pink flowers appearing with the foliage.

5 to 6 ft..... 4.00

6 to 8 ft..... 6.00

pumila niedzwetzkyana 20 ft.

REDVEIN CRAB

A variety with red bark, red leaves and red flowers.

5 to 6 ft..... 4.00

6 to 8 ft..... 6.00

8 to 10 ft..... 8.50

2 to 2½ ft..... 8.85

sargenti 10 ft.

SARGENT CRAB

A profuse blooming variety having white flowers with golden stamens. An abundance of small scarlet fruits hang on the tree until spring. It has a low, spreading habit of growth and makes an excellent specimen plant.

5 to 6 ft. high..... 4.50

6 to 8 ft. high..... 5.50

scheideckeri 15 ft.

SCHEIDECKER CRAB

Semi-double pink flowers followed by attractive yellow fruit that remains until fall. Foliage glossy green.

6 to 8 ft. high..... 4.00

Balled and Burlapped add \$1.00 for each foot in height.



Scheidecker Crab in bloom (MALUS)



PRUNUS americana 20 ft. Each
AMERICAN PLUM

A small tree, rather dense and horny, with grayish bark and dull green leaves; its large, white flowers appearing in clusters before the leaves. Its fruit is usually edible and it is entirely hardy, being a native of the United States.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	4.00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	6.00

PRUNUS americana—NEWPORT 15 ft.

NEWPORT PURPLELEAF PLUM

The deep pink flowers and dark purple foliage make this an excellent tree where color contrast is desired,

3 to 4 ft. high.....	2.50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	3.25
6 to 8 ft. high.....	4.00



padus commutata 30 ft. **MAY DAY TREE—BIRDCHERRY**

A 30-30' wide spreading tree; one of the earliest to leaf out in Spring. Racemes of white, fragrant flowers show on May first. Should be planted as early as possible.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	2.50
6 to 8 ft. high.....	4.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	6.00

triloba 10 ft.

PINK FLOWERING PLUM

A graceful, small tree with an abundance of double pink flowers in early spring. Ideal when planted in masses.

3 to 4 ft. high.....	2.50
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SORBUS aucuparia 30 ft.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

A very ornamental tree with large, fragrant, white flowers followed by clusters of bright red fruit, which remains on the tree all winter if not eaten by birds. The foliage is an attractive green turning to orange-red in autumn. Can be used anywhere.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	10.50
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.....	12.00



EVERGREENS

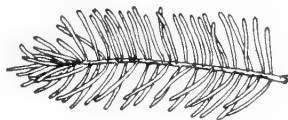
Evergreens with their brilliant summer green contrasts and vivid winter tints are an essential in landscape design. For foundation plantings they furnish solid masses of interesting color at all seasons. Fine contrasts in color, texture and form can easily be had in combining the many varieties in groups. The appearance of most other shrubs and trees is enhanced by interplantings of evergreens.

As single trees not combined with others for accent of doorways, corners or in favored spots in the landscape scene, evergreens are of first importance. In forming screens, hedges, and windbreaks, however, their greatest worth is apparent for they are as effective in winter as in summer and with but few exceptions are entirely amenable to trimming and shaping. Greens, greys, yellows and blues and all intermediate shades are available in shapes that are column-like, pyramidal, broadly conical, round, half upright, and creeping. Once they are established they require little care.

Evergreens are dug "balled and burlapped"—"B&B"—that is, with a sufficient amount of earth in which they grew, undisturbed and bound around the roots securely with burlap.

NOTE:—Plant evergreens with the foliage at least two feet away from the building.

Sizes given below, in the case of upright growing trees, refer to the height of the tree; in the case of spreading types, they refer to width or spread. The silhouettes illustrate the growing habits of the varieties opposite which they appear.



ABIES

ABIES concolor

A graceful, symmetrical blue and grayish evergreen with branches arching in horizontal planes. The needles are flat and approximately two inches long. This specimen is ideal for the lawn or in group plantings.

2 to 2½ ft.....	8.85
2½ to 3 ft.....	9.50

CHAMAECYPARIS

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera

Bright medium green, spirelike in shape and standing shearing well. This evergreen is excellent as a background in the foundation planting.

2 to 2½ ft.....	6.75
2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00

Each

FIR

WHITE FIR

FALSECYPRESS

SAWARA FALSECYPRESS

Each

CHAMAECYPARIS—Continued

pisifera aurea

GOLDEN SAWARA FALSECYPRESS

Golden tipped bright green leaves distinguish this evergreen.

2	to 2½ ft.	6.75
2½	to 3 ft.	9.00
3	to 4 ft.	12.00

plumosa aurea

GOLDPLUME FALSECYPRESS

Brilliant yellow leaves turning green toward their bases. This evergreen has a light delicate leaf pattern but the tree is sturdy and long lived in a favorable location.

2	to 2½ ft.	6.75
2½	to 3 ft.	9.00
3	to 4 ft.	12.00



Juvenile foliage



Mature foliage

JUNIPERUS

JUNIPER

This group of evergreens is very important in ornamental landscape work. It includes a large number of trees of different habits of growth; from very narrow upright types to low spreading and creeping varieties. They withstand adverse conditions and as a general rule do better in open sunny locations and light soil.

All Junipers are easily trimmed and can be kept in bounds for many years. Periodic shearing or trimming tends to produce more dense foliage, which is occasionally desired, especially in the upright pyramidal growing types.

JUNIPERUS chinensis

CHINESE COLUMN JUNIPER

Resembling our native Red Cedar but generally gray-green in color and of columnar shape. It is unexcelled in exposed places where it faces full sun and wind.

2½	to 3 ft.	8.25
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chinensis columnaris

PYRAMID CHINESE JUNIPER

Pyramidal in growth, with attractive green foliage, makes this tree indispensable for corner plantings or as an accent tree when height is desired. Foliage is spiny and requires little or no pruning.

2½	to 3 ft.	8.25
3	to 4 ft.	12.00

chinensis columnaris viridis GREEN COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER

The light green foliage of this evergreen is excellent where contrasting color is desired. Hardy, narrow pyramidal in form it is for corner or entrance plantings.

3	to 4 ft.	12.00
4	to 5 ft.	16.00

c. pfitzeriana

PFITZER JUNIPER

Low-growing, horizontal branching, very graceful. Excellent where low evergreens are required. Can stand pruning. Foliage blue-green. Vigorous grower.

15	to 18 in.	4.50
18	to 24 in.	6.75
2	to 2½ ft.	9.00
2½	to 3 ft.	10.00
3	to 4 ft.	15.00

Each

JUNIPERUS—continued

communis hibernica

IRISH JUNIPER

A narrow, compact formal evergreen with bluish green foliage of medium height. This tree is desirable as an accent tree in the garden.

2½ to 3 ft..... 4.50



excelsa stricta

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

Conical shape and dwarf habit makes this tree ideal about the small home, or mixed in about larger plantings where a variety is desired. The foliage is light blue and very attractive in any setting.

18 to 24 in..... 5.00

2 to 2½ ft..... 6.50

2½ to 3 ft..... 9.00



horizontalis depressa plumosa

ANDORRA JUNIPER

Low-creeping juniper. Excellent where a low planting is desired, ideal for rockery or terraces where grass growing is impossible. Foliage changes to purplish-red in winter.

2 to 2½ ft..... 7.50

2½ to 3 ft..... 9.75

3 to 4 ft..... 12.50



sabina

SAVIN JUNIPER

Dwarf low evergreen, with branches horizontal and pendulous, foliage dark rich green changing to bronze-red in the winter. Excellent about the foundation as a low specimen or planted in front of tall plantings.

15 to 18 in..... 4.50

18 to 24 in..... 5.50

2 to 2½ ft..... 6.75



squamata meyeri

MEYER SINGLESEED JUNIPER

Heavy foliage of striking bluish color, irregular in form, this evergreen offers many opportunities where color or an exotic appearance may be suggested.

18 to 24 in..... 8.00

2 to 2½ ft..... 9.50



Pfitzer Juniper (JUNIPERUS)



Each

JUNIPERUS—continued

virginiana

COMMON REDCEDAR

Slender, pyramidal type tree. Spiny texture. Foliage bluish-green changing to reddish-purple in the winter. Can be planted where height is desired.

2½ to 3 ft.....	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	9.50
4 to 5 ft.....	12.00
5 to 6 ft.....	15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	22.00

v. cannarti

CANNART REDCEDAR

This tree with its horizontal branches arching at the ends, is a very popular evergreen today. The dark green foliage, its large black berries and the pyramidal habit of growth make this tree desirable where height is desired.

2½ to 3 ft.....	8.25
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v. keteleeri

KETELEER REDCEDAR

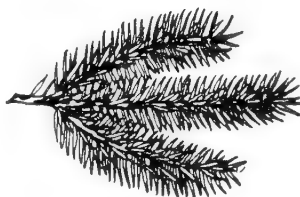
Stately grower, foliage bluish green and feathery; large blue berries that give it an attractive appearance. Highly recommended for corner plantings or as an accent tree.

2½ to 3 ft.....	8.25
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00

Pfitzer Juniper—see JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana

Upright Juniper—see JUNIPERUS virginiana

Norway Spruce—see PICEA abies.



PICEA

SPRUCE

An important group of trees for their use as specimens and accent pieces. The foliage varies from dark green to a bright steel blue. Spruce are very hardy and withstand extreme cold. They can be sheared if so desired.

PICEA abies (excelsa)

NORWAY SPRUCE

A rapid growing evergreen whose branches grow horizontally and pendulous at the tips. Conical in shape and is recommended for large lawns as specimens, tall windbreaks or planted in groups.

3 to 4 ft.....	7.50
4 to 5 ft.....	10.50

glauca albertiana (canadensis)

WHITE SPRUCE

Fine for lawn specimen or for foundation planting about a large structure. Foliage two-tone light blue and green. Rather pyramidal in shape, wider at the base.

18 to 24 in.....	4.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	6.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00

pungens

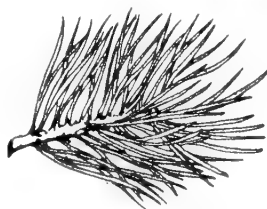
COLORADO SPRUCE

Foliage dark bluish-green. Perfect for lawn specimen or in grouping. Cone shaped needles, coarse and spiny. Horizontal branches in layers. Endures many conditions.

2 to 2½ ft.....	6.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00

Each

PINUS



PINE

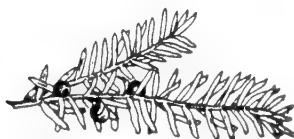
strobis

WHITE PINE



The best known of all the pines. It has soft, pale-green needles, borne in clusters of five. It is a very rapid grower and hardy under normal conditions. This evergreen is recommended as a specimen tree and is well adapted for screening or windbreak purposes.

3 to 4 ft.....	15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	21.00



Each

TAXUS

YEW

A very important group of evergreens because of their ability to thrive in shade or sunlight. They are improved by shearing and pruning. We list only two types, one upright and one spreading. By proper pruning these two can be made to fill almost all landscape needs. Older plants produce colorful red fruits very showy against dark green foliage. Excellent for formal hedging.

TAXUS cuspidata

SPREADING YEW



Dwarf. Spreading branches. Foliage dark glossy green. Endures shady as well as sunny locations. Indispensable for the foundation plantings, as a single plant or in groups. Can stand shearing.

15 to 18 in.....	7.50
18 to 24 in.....	12.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15.00

c. browni

BROWN'S YEW

Upright, vase shaped evergreen and a very graceful type. It grows very rapidly and has an exceptionally deep, green color. This upright tree is highly recommended where medium height is desired for foundation plantings. Will stand shearing.

18 to 24 in.....	12.50
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Japanese Yew (TAXUS)



TAXUS—Continued media hicksi

Each

HICKS YEW

One of the most beautiful and interesting of the Taxus. The numerous branches ascend almost vertically although it makes a main stem. The color of the needles are a rich, dark, glossy green, and the habit very narrow and columnar. It is frequently as broad at the top as at the bottom. It is a wisely chosen addition to any evergreen group.

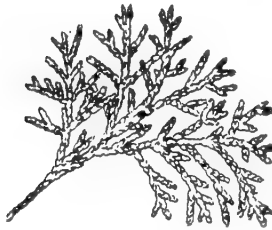
18 to 24 in.....	12.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15.00

sieboldi

SIEBOLD YEW

Usually lighter than its parent T. cuspidata. This Yew stands shearing well and grows vigorously.

18 to 24 in.....	12.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15.00



THUJA

ARBORVITAE

The flat lacy foliage of the arborvitae is familiar to everyone, being the most commonly used evergreen for landscape purposes. There are types to fill every need from the low globular to narrow pyramid. They stand shearing and are, therefore, excellent hedge plants.

Of the two species commonly known, the Thuja occidentalis is considered to be the hardier. The oriental varieties, especially the gold foliated types, should be planted in locations where they receive some protection from winter wind and sun.

Arborvitae are considered to thrive best on heavy soils.

THUJA occidentalis

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Very popular conical shaped evergreen with loosely textured light green foliage. It is highly recommended for corner plantings or in the garden for screening purposes. It stands shearing and is excellent for use in evergreen hedges.

2½ to 3 ft.....	6.00
3 to 4 ft.....	9.00



o. douglassi

DOUGLAS PYRMIDAL ARBORVITAE

The foliage of this interesting variety is short, dense, dark green and is arranged in small curled or twisted clusters, giving it a sturdy and healthy appearance. It grows better in shade and keeps its winter color better than most other Arborvitae.

2½ to 3 ft.....	6.50
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o. globosa

GLOBE ARBORVITAE

Foliage dark green. Tree, globular in form. A favorite evergreen for years in the foundation planting of the small home. This type is also recommended where a balance entrance effect is desired both for home and garden.

15 to 18 in.....	3.75
18 to 24 in.....	5.00



Each

THUJA—continued

o. pyramidalis

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

Excellent compact pyramidal tree, very popular. Foliage is bright green. Ideal for entrance planting or in the garden for accent trees.

2	to 2½ ft.	5.25
2½	to 3 ft.	7.50
3	to 4 ft.	9.00
4	to 5 ft.	12.00
5	to 6 ft.	16.50



o. wareana

WARE ARBORVITAE

Conical shape, broad at the base, dwarf habit. Foliage dark green, closely in layers. Ideal for planting about the home or in the garden.

18	o 24 in.	4.50
2	to 2½ ft.	6.00



orientalis

CHINESE ARBORVITAE

Bushy pyramidal tree, foliage light green in vertical layers. Light green seed pods. Attractive as an accent tree against the foundation.

2½	to 3 ft.	6.00
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o. aurea nana

BERCKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE

Dwarf conical, golden yellow evergreen. Foliage in vertical tight layers. Ideal where color is desired. Color changes to bronze in winter. (Spring planting only)

12	to 15 in.	2.75
15	to 18 in.	3.50
18	to 24 in.	5.50



o. bakeri

BAKER ARBORVITAE

Semi-dwarf, pyramidal in shape with bluish green foliage in vertical layers. This variety is very symmetrical and should be used as an accent tree.

2½	to 3 ft.	6.75
3	to 4 ft.	8.25

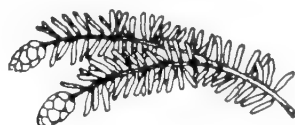


plicata

GIANT ARBORVITAE

Pyramidal form. Foliage dark, glossy green, loose growing habit. Ideal where height is desired in the foundation planting.

2½	to 3 ft.	7.50
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TSUGA

HEMLOCK

TSUGA canadensis

CANADA HEMLOCK

Pyramidal, bushy type evergreen, foliage arching slightly; glossy blue green. Endures shade as well as sunlight but should be planted away from prevailing winds. Can be used in the foundation planting or as a lawn specimen.

3	to 4 ft.	15.00
4	to 5 ft.	22.50



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS AND GROUND COVERS

Each



BUXUS *suffruticosa*

TRUEDWARF BOXWOOD

Very compact with dark green foliage. Excellent for trimmed specimen use or small hedges.

12 to 15 in.....	4.50
15 to 18 in.....	7.50
18 to 24 in.....	10.00



COTONEASTER *wilsoni*

WILSON COTONEASTER

The most desirable medium type of broad-leaved evergreen species, with small, pale green leaves. The small white flowers are borne in clusters creating a beautiful contrast with the evergreen glossy leaf. Its red berries showy throughout fall are eye catching, approximate breadth and height 4 feet.

2 to 3 ft. B & B.....	4.50
3 to 4 ft. B & B.....	7.25



EUONYMUS *radicans*

WINTERCREEPER

A creeping plant, which can be used as a shrub or vine. It has dark, glossy green foliage and pink and orange fruits in the fall and winter. It can be trained to shrub form by cutting back the branches periodically. Excellent as a ground cover in foundation plantings or as a low formal hedge plant.

12 to 15 in.....	1.50
15 to 18 in.....	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50

Balled and Burlapped add .50 per plant.

r. vegetus

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER

A variety of creeping Euonymus with larger leaves. It will climb on a rough surface if given some support when young.

12 to 15 in.....	1.80
15 to 18 in.....	2.25

Balled and Burlapped add .50 per plant.



HEDERA *helix baltica*

BALTIC IVY

This variety of English Ivy is considered to be the hardiest. It will climb on any rough surface. The foliage is dark glossy green remaining on the vine and retaining its color almost all winter. It should be planted on the north or west side of a house as it prefers shade. When used as a ground cover under trees, it forms a solid mass of green.

No. 1 Two year plants.....	1.00
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PACHYSANDRA *terminalis*

JAPANESE SPURGE

Trailing plants 6 to 12 inches high that form broad carpets of green foliage. Excellent for use as ground covers where the shade is too dense to permit the growing of grass. Also used in the rockery.

	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.33
per 50—	.30
per 100—	.28

VINCA minor



Ideal trailing plants with evergreen leaves and lilac-blue flowers measuring an inch across. Flowers appear in spring or early summer. Excellent for planting under trees and shrubs or for clothing steep banks where it will form a dense carpet.

	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.27
per 50—	.20
per 100—	.17½

COMMON PERIWINKLE, MYRTLE

minor—Bowles

Foliage is broad, rich glossy green and of strong texture. Flowers are rich blue. Considered an improved type.

	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.30
per 50—	.28
per 100—	.26

BOWLES PERIWINKLE

VINES

There is a charm and attractiveness in vines, which cannot be equalled by any other type of hardy plants. Aside from their beauty they may be made doubly effective by concealing ugly and unsightly places; growing over arbors or on porches, they afford shade and privacy.

Many types are very effective ground covers. Under trees and on slopes where grass will not grow, they form an attractive carpet of green.

AMPELOPSIS triscupidata

Each
BOSTON IVY

The best vine for covering walls. It has tendrils by means of which it climbs and is rapid growing after it becomes established. The foliage is glossy green, overlapping forming a dense cover, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of crimson and yellow. Black fruits remain well into winter.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



CELASTRUS scandens

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET

The brilliant red and yellow berries, cut with long stems and dried, make excellent winter bouquets. The vine is rapid growing, with good foliage and is very attractive when the yellow flowers appear followed by the brilliant fruit. Excellent for porches and arbors.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



orbiculatus

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET

This oriental variety of bittersweet is very hardy and rapid growing, producing an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits in small clusters. Very showy after the leaves have fallen, and provides an excellent bouquet for home decoration during the winter months. It does almost as well in shade as in the sun.

No. 1 extra strong plants..... 1.35

CLEMATIS paniculata

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS

The fragrant star-like flowers are produced in great numbers in late summer. The feather-like seed pods which follow give it the appearance of a second blooming period. The vine grows rapidly and has luxuriant green foliage.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



CLEMATIS Henryi

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Height 10 ft. Considered the best creamy white variety. Blossoms in late July or early August and continues to bloom for several weeks. Large white flowers and intense green foliage present a striking appearance.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted..... 1.25



Jackmani

Height 10 ft. It is a rapid climber and blossoms freely from July to September. The large, purple-violet flowers are very showy. Probably the best known and most popular of the large flowering varieties.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00

Each

CLEMATIS—Continued

Lord Neville

Height 10-12 ft. This climbing form produces large dark plum-colored flowers with white centers, in summer and autumn, usually on short lateral summer shoots. A truly outstanding addition to a garden.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00

Mme. Edouard Andre

Ht. 8 ft. A lattice covered with this variety will make a striking back curtain for the rose or iris garden. It is a free and persistent producer of crimson flowers from July to September.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00

Ramona

Height 8 to 10 ft. The blossoms appear in July and last for several weeks. Its clear, sky-blue flowers give it a charm all its own.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.50

LONICERA japonica halliana

HALL HONEYSUCKLE

The flowers of this vine are unusually fragrant and attractive to humming birds. Flowers open white then turn to yellow, appearing in early summer and again in September. The fruit is yellow and very showy against the green leaves in winter. The vine holds its green foliage almost all winter. It is also an excellent ground cover.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



heckrotti—

FLAMING GOLD HONEYSUCKLE

An outstanding new variety with bright gold-red, fragrant flowers. Foliage is glossy green. Blooms all summer. It can be used as a vine or trained to shrub form by constantly cutting back the lateral branches.

Strong well rooted, branched plants..... 2.00



POLYGONUM auberti CHINESE FLEECEVINE: SILVERLACE VINE

This is the most rapid growing, hardy vine. The foliage is light green and from midsummer till late fall it is completely covered with silvery lace-like flowers. We recommend it where quick shade and beauty are desired.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



WISTERIA sinensis

PURPLE WISTERIA

Most everybody has seen and admired the Purple Wisteria Vine. The dense, drooping clusters of purple flowers present a striking appearance during May and June. The vine grows rapidly, curling around conductor pipes or artificial supports. The foliage is a grayish-green color.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00

ROSES

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The outstanding merits of Hybrid Tea Roses are hardiness, ever-blooming qualities and range of color. The flowers are produced continually throughout the season.

Roses will grow in any good soil with good drainage if given reasonable care. The roses listed below are grown in our own Nursery at Monroe, Michigan. They have all flowered before being offered to our customers. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend them for hardiness and trueness to name, confident that they will give satisfaction and pleasure wherever planted.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.60	1.50
AMI QUINARD—Dark velvety petals, golden centers.		
BETTY UPRICHARD—Orange carmine, two tone—outside of petal darker, softer hue inside.		
CALEDONIA—White, very hardy.		
CYNTHIA—Bright scarlet, carmine gold at base.		
CHRISTOPHER STONE—Semi-Double, Scarlet and Crimson.		
DAINTY BESS—Blush-pink, delicate wild-rose fragrance, single.		
EDITH NELLIE PERKINS—Darker pink center petals, gold color at petal's base.		
EDITOR McFARLAND—Deep pink.		
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—Crimson, richly fragrant.		
GOLDEN CHARM—Yellow.		
GRENOBLE—Scarlet - Crimson.		
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Long lasting, cherry red blooms.		
HINRICH GAEDE—Nasturtium red.		
KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICKTORIA—Creamy white. Old favorite.		
LADY HILLINGTON—Coppery shade of apricot-yellow.		
LUXEMBOURG—Orange — Yellow.		
MRS. CHAS. BELL—Delicate salmon pink.		
MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT—Golden yellow, long-pointed buds.		
PEACE—Plant Patent 591, Long-lasting blooms which show delicate shades of yellow, pale gold, cream and ivory. \$2.50 ea.		
PINK DAWN—Deep rose-pink, sweetly fragrant.		
PINK RADIANCE—Clear pink.		
POINSETTIA—Well-formed long buds, richly colored flowers of poinsettia-scarlet.		
RED AMERICAN BEAUTY—The same type as the well-known climber, a deep cerise.		
RED RADIANCE—Bright cerise.		
ROUGE MALLERIN—Double, well-formed blooms of lasting deep-red.		
SOEUR THERESE—Clear Yellow.		
SYRACUSE—Scarlet Crimson.		
TALISMAN—Rose pink, gold, apricot.		
YELLOW CONDESSA—Clear Yellow.		

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Tea Roses have almost replaced these old favorites. They bloom only once each season, however, the plants are larger than tea roses and produce an abundance of large flowers. Considered hardier than tea roses, they are recommended for use in localities having severely cold winters.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.60	1.50
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Greatest white rose; very hardy.		
PAUL NEYRON—Known to be the largest rose; varies from clear pink to a deeper shade.		

POLYANTHA ROSES

These are dwarf roses, growing eighteen to twenty four inches tall and never more than two feet wide, producing clusters of blooms in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost. Pruning is not necessary; simply remove the past season flower stems. They are finding favor in foundation plantings as well as in beds and shrub borders.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.60	1.50
ELSE POULSEN—Semi-double, Pink to Red.		
GLORIA MUNDI—Brilliant orange.		
GOLDEN SALMON—Orange Scarlet.		
IDEAL—Velvety, brilliant red.		

RUGOSA and MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

This type of rose is often referred to as a bush rose. It grows larger and in shrub form. Most varieties produce masses of single flowers followed by attractive red fruits. The plants are very hardy and will grow in almost any type of soil, requiring very little attention except for the removal of worn out canes.

They are useful for mass plantings, in the shrub border and planting on slopes as ground covers.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.60	1.50
ROSA rugosa—GROOTENDORST—5 ft.—Very hardy and ever-blooming. It has double rose-colored flowers with fringed petals.		

CLIMBING ROSES

Because of their hardiness, climbing roses should be used more generally in our plantings. Trained over an archway or doorway, along the porch or fence, they are permanent and beautiful. Trained on trellises, they will hide unsightly views and transform them into a part of the landscape.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.60	1.50
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, rosy-crimson, fragrant blossoms.		
MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT—Golden, yellow blooms with spicy fragrance.		
PAULS SCARLET CLIMBER—Vivid scarlet, retains color.		
SILVER MOON—Silvery white, semi-double blooms as much as 4" across.		
TALISMAN—A sport of the famous talisman rose with multicolored blooms.		
TEXAS CENTENNIAL—Bright vermillion red with light tones of gold.—\$2.50 each.		

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Floribundas have a place in any landscape . . . any garden because they combine the best features you want in a truly "all-season bloom." Great clusters of flowers are borne even on a single branch. Floribundas fit beautifully into the garden ensemble, flower continuously from June to frost. They are ideal for mass display, in borders with flowering shrubs to give color after the shrub bloom is past. Floribundas are the easiest of all Roses to grow.

	Each
2 Year No. 1.....	2.50
FLORADORA—Plant patent pending, attractive and unique new color in roses, a bright vermillion to orange-rose healthy shiny bronze foliage, constantly in bloom from June until frost.	

FRUITS

As you walk about your garden, you will surely be able to find a place for a fruit tree or two, a strawberry patch, a row of bush fruits and a few grapevines.

Where you have room, fruit trees can be planted to serve the purpose of producing fruit as well as providing shade and beauty throughout the growing season.

In locating desirable places for fruits, it will not be necessary for you to dig up your lawn or in any way detract from the design of your outdoor living-room. Perhaps you have some flowering shrub that has out-grown its usefulness; here is just the spot to plant a fruit tree. Several kinds can be introduced as accents in wide perennial borders and in shrub plantings. Why not use them as a background for your vegetable or cutting garden? For decorative effects, shade-loving perennials or ground covers can be used to carpet the ground under them.

In fair-sized gardens fruit walks can be started. It is not difficult to plant a double row of fruit trees with a grass walk between. A comfortable bench, a bird bath, or a figure can be used at one end of the walk to terminate the vista. The requirements for the various fruits are simple—full sun and well-drained soil—and fertilizers can always be added with little trouble.

Many of the bush fruits lend themselves admirably to hedge use. A simple support of wooden posts and wires will help to keep them trim in appearance. Arbors, trellises and pergolas are ideal for grapes. Strawberries can be used as a wide edging for your perennial or annual border or your vegetables or herb garden.

STANDARD APPLE

2 Year Old Trees	Each	Each
	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	2.25	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	2.00	1.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.50	1.20
ANOKA—Extremely hardy and early bearer. Fruit good size colored red. A fine Summer apple.		
BALDWIN—Large, bright red, excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—December. Keeps until April.		
BANANA—(See Winter Banana).		
CORTLAND—Large, deep red. Good eating and cooking. Excellent for salads because flesh stays white. Season October to December or later.		
DELICIOUS—(See also RED DELICIOUS; KIRBY DELICIOUS)		
DUCHESS (VAN BUREN RED DUCHESS) Medium size, red striped cooking apple. Reliable cropper. Season—August—September.		

APPLE—continued

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, pale yellow. Excellent for eating but can not be stored or shipped. Season July—August.

FAMEUSE—(Snow) Medium size, red striped. Flesh white. One of the best eating apples. Season October—Mid-winter.

GALLIA BEAUTY—(Red Rome) Medium to large, solid red. Especially adapted to southern Ohio. Season November—May.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, golden yellow. November to January.

JONATHAN—Medium size, dark red. One of the best commercial varieties, excellent quality, early bearer. Season November—January.

KIRBY RED DELICIOUS—An improved delicious type of a solid, dark red color. Colors 15 to 20 days before the ordinary Delicious and when fully colored is still quite hard and continues to hang tightly on the tree. Has proven to be one of the best apples for the commercial orchard. Very flavorful, highly recommended. Season: November-March.

LODI—Improved Yellow Transparent. Late July and August.

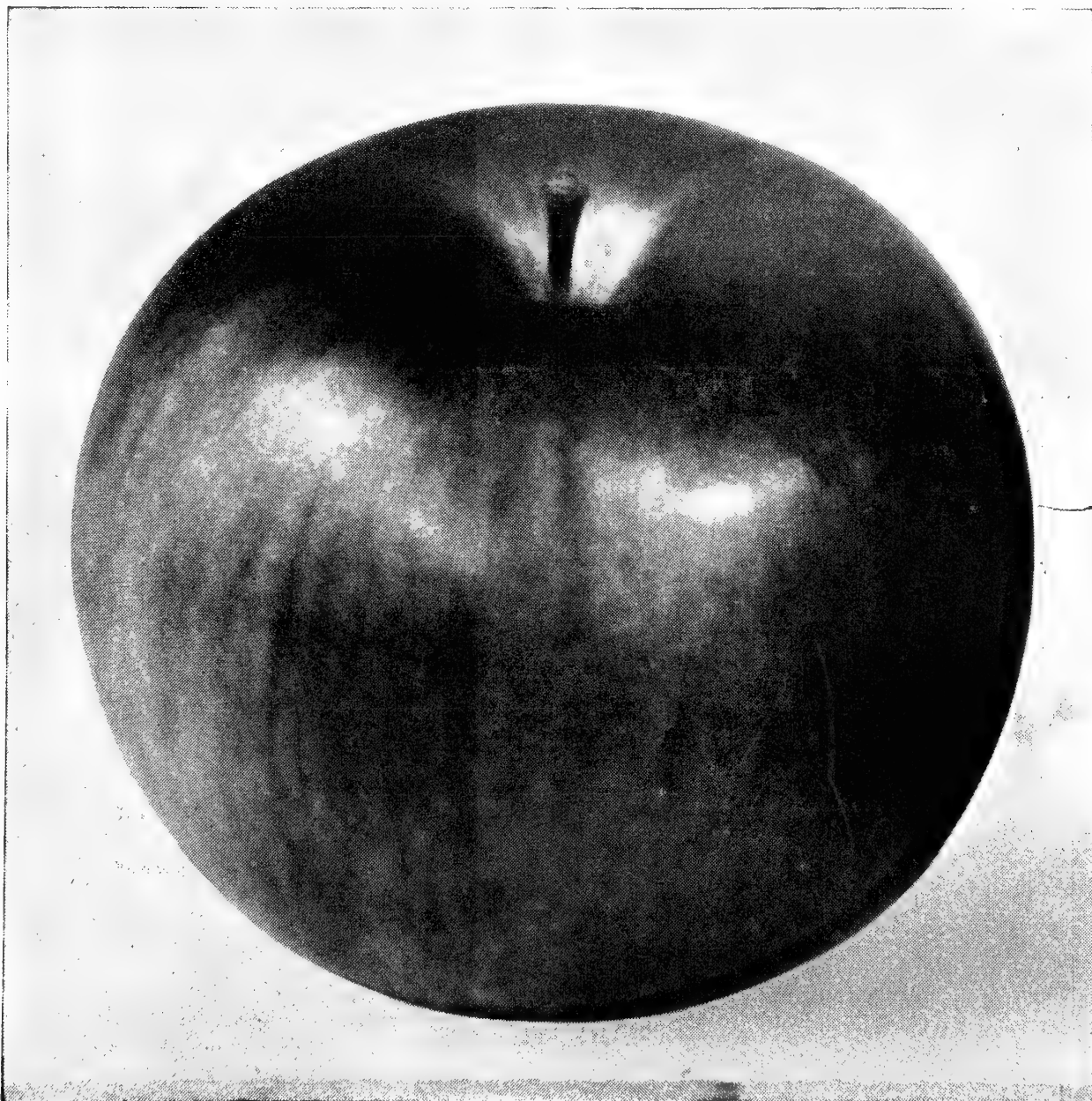
McINTOSH—Medium to large, rich red, white flesh. One of the most important commercial variety. Season September—January and later.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, bright red, striped. One of the most dependable commercial varieties. Excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—March.

RED ASTRACHAN—Medium large, white flesh. Its color is pale green overspread with light and dark stripes. A crisp and juicy apple of fine quality. Ripens July to August.

RED CANADA—Sold Out

Weathly



APPLE—continued

- RED DELICIOUS**—Large, bright red. One of the best commercial varieties; an excellent eating apple. Season November to March.
- RED GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, solid, red. Season September to November.
- RED ROME BEAUTY**—(See Gallia Beauty)
- RED SPY**—Large, bright red, bears earlier than regular Northern Spy and has a solid red color. November—March.
- RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Sold Out
- STAYMAN WINESAP**—Medium, dull red. December—April.
- STEELE RED**—(See Red Canada)
- TOLMAN SWEET**—The leading sweet apple. Skin tough with clear yellow color. Flesh firm and fine flavored. Excellent for culinary use. November to January.
- TURLEY WINESAP**—A newer Winesap seedling. Large and well formed—darker red than Stayman Winesap. Expected to eventually surpass Stayman Winesap. December to May.
- WAGENER**—Medium to large, bright light red striped. Bears young and heavily. Season October—February.
- WEALTHY**—Medium, bright red. Especially adapted to cold climates. Season October—January.
- WINTER BANANA**—Large size. Skin smooth, waxy colored pale yellow, with deep red blush on cheek. Tender, juicy, slightly acid. Excellent for home and market. October to March.
- YELLOW DELICIOUS**—Similar to Grimes Golden in color and shape but larger in size and with better flavor. Tree vigorous, annual bearer. Season November to March.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Medium, waxy yellow. One of the best extra early apples. Season July—August.

CRAB APPLES

2 Year Old Trees

	Each	Each
	1-5	6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	2.00	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	1.75	1.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.50	1.20

HYSLOP—Medium to large, lively dark red. Season September—October.

DOLGA—Brilliant crimson fruit, juicy and excellent for jelly. Season September.

PEACHES

The peach prefers a light, well drained soil of sandy texture. The ease with which it grows plus the fact that it comes into bearing early, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it very popular. The fruit is delicate and of incomparable flavor.

	Each	Each
	1-5	6-9
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	2.25	1.85
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	2.00	1.75
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	1.75	1.50
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.40	1.20
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	1.10	.95

W—White flesh Y—Yellow flesh F—Freestone

AMBER GEM—Clingstone variety, ideal for commercial purposes. Fruit is medium and beautifully colored. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season 10-14 days before Elberta. Yellow.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—W-F A beautiful white fleshed freestone peach, very large and fair quality. Ships well. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens about one week earlier than Elberta.

CHAMPION—W-F Medium size, very fine quality, honey sweet. August 10-15.

PEACH—continued

CUMBERLAND—W-F Large size very attractive firm peach. Excellent quality. August 5-12.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Y-F A good peach for market or home use. September 1-5.

EARLY ELBERTA—Y-F Very large, good quality. September 5-10.

ELBERTA—Y-F The most widely planted of all peaches. Fruit very large, good quality and flavor. September 10-20.

GOLD DROP—Y-F A strictly Michigan peach. Medium size, fine flavor. September 25-October 1.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Y-F Large size, Elberta type. Ships better than most early varieties. August 15-20.

HALEHAVEN—Y-F Cross between South Haven and J. H. Hale. Large size, good quality. August 25-30.

J. H. HALE—Y-F One of the largest peaches. Elberta's strongest competitor. September 5-10.

KALHAVEN—Y-F Cross between J. H. Hale and Kalamazoo. Fruits are medium to large; very firm and good shippers. Ripens just before Elberta.

LATE CRAWFORD—Y-F Tree adapted to many soils and climates. September 20-30.

MIKADO (June Elberta)—Y-F Good size and appearance. August 1-5.

ORIOLE—Y-F One of the best early peaches. Ripens about August 10.

REDHAVEN—A new introduction that merits a position in every orchard. Fruit brilliant red, freestone, medium size, slightly elongated shape, skin smooth and tough. Flesh yellow, firm and fine textured. Sweet, of excellent quality. Matures about 30 days before Elberta.

ROCHESTER—Y-F One of the best early peaches. Medium size. Ripens about August 15-20.

SALBERTA—Y-F A highly successful cross between Salwey and Elberta. October 1-5.

SHIPPERS LATE RED—Y-F Elberta-shaped, but larger in size. Golden yellow covered with red. September 27.

SOUTH HAVEN—Y-F Color deep golden yellow with an attractive crimson cheek. High quality. Good canner and shipper. August 25-30.

Halehaven



PEACH—continued

VALIANT—Y-F A seedling of Elberta, with extra rich flavor.

Ripens September 1.

WELCOME HALE—Very large, yellow, freestone. Good quality, ripens about August 28. Exceptionally hardy, bears at three years. Good shipper.

WILMA—Y-F Excellent quality, large size, hardy and a good shipper. September 25.

SPECIAL PEACHES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia. and over 4½ ft. and up....	2.35	1.95
$\frac{11}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	2.10	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., to 4½ ft.....	1.85	1.60
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	1.30
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	1.20	1.05

RIO-OSO-GEM—Y-F U. S. Plant Patent No. 84. Extra large size, fine quality. September 20-25.

STANDARD PEARS

The trees furnish excellent fruit for both eating out of hand and for canning purposes. Unlike other fruits, it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place. Under such conditions the fruit will ripen perfectly.

2 Year Old Trees

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	2.90	2.00

BARTLETT—Fruit large, color clear yellow with a faint blush. One of the most popular varieties. Season September.

BOSC (Beurre Bosc)—Fruit large, long, tapering neck; color dark rich yellow overspread with cinnamon-russet. October—November.

CAMPAS—This type, an improved Kieffer, excels the old favorite and should be planted to replace it extensively. High degree of blight resistance. Excellent pear for winter storage. Bears same time as Kieffer.

CLAPP FAVORITE—Fruit large, lemon-yellow, mottled and dotted with crimson. Late August—Early September.

CONFERENCE—Fruit medium size, high quality, clear yellow color with faint blush. Midseason.

DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME—Fruit very large, dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet. October—November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, color clear yellow with red blush. September—October.

GORHAM—Resembles Bartlett but ripens two weeks later; keeps a month longer. Rich flavor, and spicy aroma.

SECKEL—Fruit small, color yellowish-brown with a lively russet-red cheek. September—October.

DWARF PEAR

For the yard where room is at a premium these trees will bear excellent, full size fruit and in proportion to their size are very prolific. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

BARTLETT

DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME

FLEMISH BEAUTY

	Each
$\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	3.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.....	3.25
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	3.00

SOUR CHERRIES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 4 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	2.90	2.00

EARLY RICHMOND—The common early red sour cherry. Medium size, light red in color, dependable early variety.

ENGLISH MORELLO—A very late sour cherry. Very dark red, acid but good.

GEM—A new introduction of sour cherry, red color, medium size, maturing between the Early Richmond and Montmorency.

MONTMORENCY—The leading sour variety, very attractive red color, largest of the sour cherries. Mid-season.

SWEET CHERRIES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.75	2.75
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 to 5 ft.....	3.45	2.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3½ to 4 ft.....	3.00	2.05

BING—Fruit very attractive, large, almost black-red, meaty, sweet and of good quality. Season: Early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Popular as a home fruit; color purplish-black, fruit large and of good quality. Season: Early July.

NAPOLEON (Royal Ann)—A very popular variety; color yellow with red cheek, large size and good quality. Season: July.

SCHMIDTS—Fruit large, dark red, firm, juicy and sweet. Season: July.

WINDSOR—One of the most reliable of the sweet cherry sorts. Large, dark red cherry. Season: July.

APRICOTS

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00

EARLY MONTGAMET—One of the best. Fruit large, freestone. Season: Early July.

MOOREPARK—Very productive; large in size, color orange and red, freestone. Season: August.

NECTARINES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.25	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	2.50	1.75

HUNTER—One of the largest nectarines grown, freestone, yellow with red cheek. Extra hardy, young bearer. September 1.

PLUMS

	Each	Each
	1-5	6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.25	2.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00
ABUNDANCE—Early and abundant bearer; color pinkish-red, freestone, roundish shape. Season: August—September.		
BRADSHAW—Dark violet-red color, very large size, quality very good. Season: August.		
BURBANK—Early bearing; dark red color, large in size, freestone, roundish in shape. This variety is self-sterile, requires cross pollination. Season: September.		
FELLENBERG—(Italian Prune)—Favorite plum of excellent quality. Recommended for garden and marketing. Fruit purple, good size, flesh juicy and sweet. Ripens in September, fine for canning.		
FRENCH DAMSON—Excellent purple plum for market, good quality and size. Considered a freestone, but will cling occasionally in some areas. Prolific bearer. Tree vigorous, spreading top. Ripens in September.		
GERMAN PRUNE—Very fine quality; dark blue, freestone, egg or prune shape. Season: September.		
GRAND DUKE—One of the best plums, very large size, color dark red, freestone. Season: September.		
GREEN GAGE (Rheine Claude)—Excellent quality; greenish-yellow color, medium size, freestone. Season: Late September.		
ITALIAN PRUNE—see FELLENBERG.		
LOMBARD—Excellent canner, violet-red color, medium size, oval in shape, freestone. Season: Middle of September.		
MONARCH—Good quality, dark purple color, very large, roundish oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.		
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Good quality, purple color, small, oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.		
STANLEY—Prune type, being a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. Fruit large, dark blue with thick bloom. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy, of greenish-yellow color. Freestone. Sept. 12.		
YELLOW EGG—Very large plum; color yellow, egg shaped, freestone. Season: Last of August.		

SMALL FRUITS

Because of the size of the roots there is danger, during the first winter, of frost lifting small plants which have been set in the fall and have not had time to become established. We, therefore, recommend spring planting of small fruits.

BLACKBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 to 99
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.18	.14	.11
ALFRED—Very hardy, can be grown anywhere. Ripens a week earlier than other varieties. Berries large, good table variety. Flavor sweet.			
ELDORADO—Hardy, productive, upright grower. Season from middle of July until frost. Excellent shipper.			

BLACK RASPBERRIES

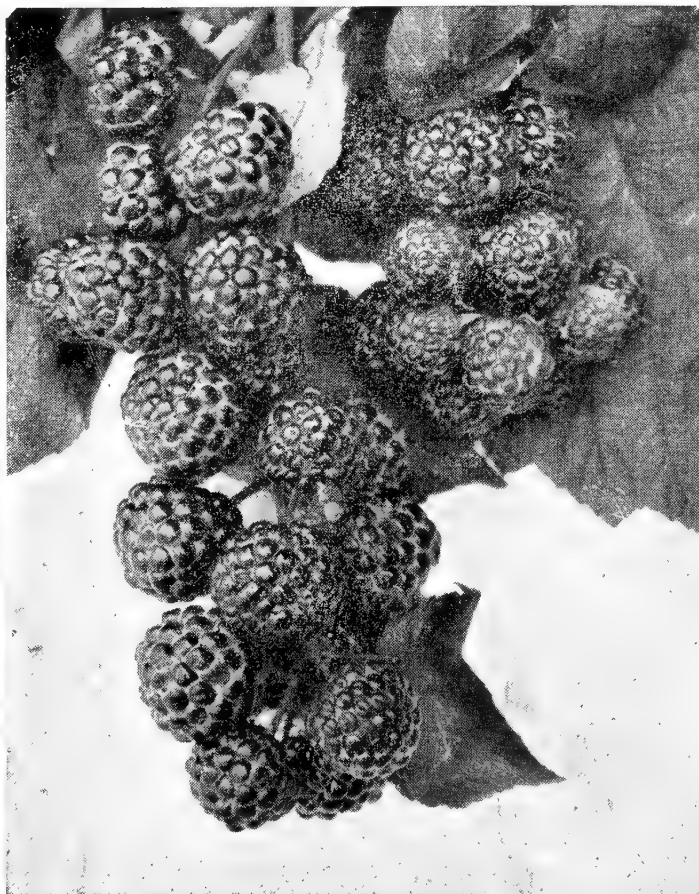
	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 to 99
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.20	.14	.12
CUMBERLAND—Old fashioned Blackcap. A heavy yielder of large firm berries, delicious flavor. Commercially perfect.			

RED RASPBERRIES

	No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.22½	.16	.14
CHIEF—Berries red, large, suitable for commercial purposes. Ripens a week earlier than Latham. Excellent quality.				
INDIAN SUMMER—Everbearing, red raspberry. Bears twice a year. Deep red berries, long and thimble shaped. Flavor rich, desirable for market and home.				
LATHAM—The famous red raspberry; luscious red berries, round, plump. Rich flavor, firm, excellent for shipping or canning. Midseason ripening.				
NEWBURGH—A new favorite, worthy of mention. Plants vigorous, resistant to mosaic and other diseases. Berries large, bright red, heavy bearer, ripens a few days earlier than Latham.				
SUNRISE—A new introduction, very promising. Color bright red, but turns dark red on ripening. Berries pick easily, are firm, fine textured, juicy and non-crumblly. Ripens two weeks earlier than Latham.				

Latham

Cumberland



STRAWBERRIES

(Please order in multiples of 25 plants)

Well rooted plants.....per 25 4.00
per 50 7.50

GEM—Berries large, well rounded, medium red color, with a rich sprightly flavor. Bears continuously from the end of regular season to late fall. .

GEMZATA—A new introduction with the best characteristics of the Gem and the Wayzata. Medium large berry, brilliant color with flavor approaching the wild strawberry. Very hardy and disease resistant.

MASTADON—Everbearing type. Extra-large, deep red berry. Full flavor and very appetizing.

MINNESOTA 1166—A rugged everbearer, medium sweet, deep red. A new variety of great promise.

WAYZATA—A new everbearing strawberry, large, brilliant red with vivid green hulls. Heavy producer, bearing continuously until fall. Without a doubt, one of the most luscious berries. Disease resistant.

THE FOLLOWING JUNE BEARING VARIETIES:

Well rooted plants.....per 25 1.75
per 50 3.00

BLAKEMORE—Large, dark red berries with slightly acid flavor. Excellent for canning and preserving. Fruiting season: early.

CATSKILL—Plants large, very vigorous, yield very heavy. Berries very large, dark red but glossy and attractive. Mild sub-acid and good quality. Ripens a few days after Premier.

DORSETT—Outstanding new introduction. Surpasses the Premier in quality. Berries bright red, large and perfectly formed, deliciously sweet flavored. Early season.

FAIRFAX—Dark red berries, vigorous grower, large crop, worthy to be in every garden. Midseason bearer.

PREMIER—Juicy, dark red, large berries of excellent quality, firm flesh. Ripens early over a long period.

ROBINSON—A leading variety with large berries and vigorous foliage. Berries sweet, juicy and mild, glossy red in color. Excellent for eating, canning and cooking. Midseason ripening.

SENATOR DUNLAP—Old favorite, commonly planted. Vigorous, healthy and very productive. Berries large, light and dark scarlet. Quality excellent.

BOYSENBERRIES

	1 to 9 Each	10 to 24 Each	25 & Up Each
1 Yr. No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.45	.40	.30

NEW THORNLESS

A new introduction in fruit. A cross between the Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. Berries wine-colored, sweet and juicy. Ideal for freezing or other marketing purposes.

Extra large berries often 1½ to 2 inches in length and nearly as wide.

CURRENTS

	1 to 9 Each	10 & Up Each
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.70	.60
Red Lane add 10c each		
CHERRY CURRENT—Most popular of all. Bush vigorous, berries large dark red of good quality. An excellent producer.		
PERFECTION—The most widely planted variety. For home or commercial purposes. Berries bright red with a rich tart flavor. Good producer.		
RED LAKE—Berries large. Bush strong and vigorous. Late season variety of high quality.		
WHITE GRAPE—Fruit large, yellowish white, mild acid flavor and excellent quality.		
WILDER—A vigorous productive bush with good fruit and long season		

DEWBERRIES

	1 to 9 Each	10 to 24 Each	25 & Up Each
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.22	.17	.15
LUCRETIA—Fine blackberry type, producing on trailing vines instead of an upright bush. Fruit early, large, black and firm. Disease resistant. Excellent for canning.			

GOOSEBERRIES

	1 to 9 Each	10 & Up Each
No. 1 well rcoted plants.....	.90	.80
DOWNING—Old favorite of high merit. Fruit pale green, smooth. Seldom attacked by mildew. Thin skinned, tender, juicy and sweet. Bushes very productive. Midseason.		
JOSSELYN—The fruit is similar to Downing but more elongated. Is reddish, smooth, and of good flavor.		

Downing



GRAPES

	1 to 9 Each	10 to 24 Each	25 & Up Each
2 Year No. 1.....	.55	.42½	.32

CACO—New variety, known as the best red grape. Vine vigorous, strong and prolific. Flesh sweet. Ripens about the same time as Concord.

CONCORD—The leading blue grape. Vines vigorous and productive. Bunches large. Good for shipping and for all home uses. Ripens about Sept. 15.

DELAWARE—Berries light red. Vines vigorous, fruit firm, sweet and juicy. Perfect table grape. Ripens before Concord.

FREDONIA—A new black grape. Heavy bearer, clusters medium sized, berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, excellent shipper. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA—Most popular green grape of excellent commercial qualities. Berries and bunches large. Very productive. Ripens midseason with Concord.

RHUBARB

	1 to 9 Each	10 & Up Each
MYATT LINNAEUS—Early, tender variety, not stringy or tough. Mild acid flavor. Excellent for marketing.		
Well rooted plants.....	.30	.20
McDONALD—All Red—High quality, pleasant acid flavor but sweet. Unsurpassed for commercial purposes.		
Well rooted plants.....	.65	.55

ASPARAGUS

No. 1.....	per 25	2.75
	per 50	4.50

MARY WASHINGTON—First of all asparagus. Stalks large, oval, tender with green tips. Plants rust resistant and very productive.

POLLENATION AND FRUIT SETTING

Many tree fruits require the pollen of other varieties for fruit setting. Most apples, pears, sweet cherries and many plums require cross-pollination. Peaches, apricots, and sour cherries, on the other hand, are generally self-fruitful. Varieties and kinds of fruit requiring cross-pollination are dependent first upon having suitable pollinating varieties nearby accomplished by planting two or more varieties and secondly upon the activity of insects, mainly honey-bees. Further information as to suitable varieties of fruit necessary to secure adequate pollination and fruit setting is as follows:

Apples

Among those varieties of apples that are notorious for their self-unfruitfulness and for being poor pollenizers are Baldwin and R. I. Greening. Many others including McIntosh, Jonathan, Grimes, Northern Spy, and Wealthy need pollenizers for best results.

Among the most effective pollenizers are the Kirby Red Delicious and Steele Red varieties. Others include the Rome Beauty, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Delicious, Winesap and Duchess.

Pears

All pear varieties are considered commercially self-unfruitful. Effective pollenizers are the Bosc, Conference, Gorham and Flemish Beauty varieties. The Bartlett and Seckel varieties are considered as being unable to pollinize each other.

Peaches and Nectarines

Peaches and nectarine varieties are commonly self-fruitful but a very few varieties, such as the Late Crawford, Rochester and J. H. Hale peaches are self-unfruitful. Consequently, these varieties should be interplanted with other varieties. The Hale-haven peach is considered an excellent pollenizer.

Cherries

Sour cherries are all self-fruitful. All commercial varieties of sweet cherries are self-unfertilized. The Bing and Napoleon (Royal Ann) varieties are both self-sterile and inter-sterile to each other but pollinize other varieties as well. When planting one of these varieties it will be necessary to plant one of the following varieties with it: Black Tartarian, Schmidt or Windsor. Windsor is one of the best pollenizers for all varieties except itself. Always plant at least two varieties of sweet cherries but do not plant Bing and Napoleon together. Sour cherry varieties are not effective pollenizers for sweet cherries.

Plums

Most plum varieties do not fertilize themselves and it is important to plant at least two different varieties to insure fruiting. Japanese varieties should be interplanted with Japanese varieties and European varieties with other European varieties to secure proper cross-pollination. European varieties are somewhat self-fertile but produce better if two or more varieties are planted. The two species do not intercross freely.

Of the Japanese varieties, Abundance and Burbank planted together insure proper cross-pollination. Any of the European varieties may be interplanted to obtain the desired results.

Spray Program For Home Orchards

APPLES, PEARS, AND QUINCES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When trees are strictly dormant	Oil emulsions	½ C.	3 C.	1 ½ gal.	Scale insects red mite, pear psylla	This oil spray is important for the control of red mite and pear psylla
2. When blossom buds show pink	Dry lime-sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	5 lb.	Curculio, bud moth, aphids, apple and pear scab	Important for scab control
	Nicotine sulfate	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
3. When most of petals have fallen	Same as above, but omit nicotine if only a few aphids and red bugs are present	same	same	same	Apple and pear cab, curculio, codling moth, red bug	Good coverage necessary for good control
4. Three weeks after petal fall	Wettable Sulfur	6-8 T.	2 C.	3-4 lb.	Apple and pear scab, curculio, codling moth	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are used than the 25 %, adjust dosage accordingly
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	wettable powder	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
5. About 7-15 of July	Same as above	same	same	same	Same as above	

NOTE: Apple maggot is one of the most serious pests in the farm orchard. Picking up the dropped fruit under all trees at weekly intervals, beginning July 15, and feeding the fruit immediately to hogs or burying it under a foot of packed soil will aid greatly in controlling this pest.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When buds are strictly dormant	Dry lime-sulfur	1 C.	5 C.	20 lb.	Scale insects peach leaf curl	Spray on first warm days, Feb. to April
2. Soon after petals have fallen	Hydrated lime	3-4 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.	Plum curculio, brown rot, scab	Spray thoroughly. See note below
	Zinc sulfate	2 T.	1 C.	2 lb.		
	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
3. Two weeks after No. 2	Hydrated lime	3-4 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.	Plum curculio brown rot, scab, leafhopper, tarnished plant bug	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are used than the 25 %, adjust dosage accordingly
	Zinc sulfate	2 T.	1 C.	2 lb.		
	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	DDT	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
4. One month before harvest	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.	Brown rot, scab	Important in brown rot control
5. If rain occurs after No. 4 repeat at 10-day intervals until harvest	same as above	same	same	same		Same as for brown rot

NOTE: Because peach trees and some varieties of plums are susceptible to arsenical injury, lead arsenate should not be used without adding the zinc-sulfate-lime mixture. Sanitary measures such as picking up and burying the dropped fruits at frequent intervals, cleaning rubbish about the orchard and removing the mummified fruits from the tree in the fall, will aid in controlling plum curculio and brown rot.

Peach tree bores are the most serious pests of peaches. They tunnel between the bark and wood of the crown, trunk, and upper roots of the tree. Peach tree bores are controlled by applying crystalline paradichlorobenzene (PDB) in a ring around the trunk about Sept. 1. One ounce of crystals to a well-grown tree is placed in a ring about the base of the tree and covered with soil. Care must be taken not to place the chemical in contact with the tree. On heavy ground the soil should be removed in about three weeks and replaced with fresh soil. DO NOT USE THIS TREATMENT ON TREES LESS THAN FOUR YEARS OLD.

Where only one or two trees are infested, the borers can be readily removed with a wire if the dirt is first removed from around the base of the tree.

SWEET CHERRIES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When buds are strictly dormant	DN (Dormant)	2 T.	8 T.	1 ½ lb.	Black cherry aphid	This is the best time to control black aphids
2. Petal fall	Low-soluble copper	2 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.	Leaf spots, black cherry aphid, leaf-eating insects curculio	If the dormant spray has been applied the nicotine may be omitted
	Wettable sulfur	3 T.	¾ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	Hydrated lime	6 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
3. Three weeks after petals fall	*Nicotine	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.	same as above	Nicotine sulfate may be omitted if aphids are not present
	same as above	same	same	same		
4. Ten days before harvest	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.	Brown rot	This spray is necessary for brown rot

SOUR CHERRIES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When most of petals have fallen	Low-soluble copper	3-4 T.	1 C.	1 ½-2 lb.	Leaf spot, brown rot, curculio, slugs, black aphids	An important spray for leaf spot
	Lime	6 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	*Nicotine sulfate	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.		
2. Three weeks after petals fall	same as above	same	same	same	same as above	If no aphids are present, nicotine may be omitted
3. Immediately after harvest	Low soluble copper compounds	3-4 T.	½ C.	1 ½-2 lb.	Leaf spot, slugs	An important spray for leaf spot
	Lead arsenate . . .	2-3 T.	1 C.	1 ½ lb.		

*May be omitted if aphids are not present.

GRAPES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. Just as blossom buds open	Low-soluble copper	4-5 T.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ C.	2 lb.	Black rot, berry moth, downy mildew, rose chafer	This spray must be applied if you expect to benefit from a spray program
	lead arsenate	2-3 T.	$\frac{1}{2}$ C.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
2. About time berries are beginning to touch each other	Low soluble copper	4-5 T.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ C.	2 lb.	Same as above	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are 25 %, adjust dosage accordingly
	DDT 25 % wettable powder	2-3 T.	$\frac{1}{2}$ C.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		

MATERIALS

The materials recommended for the control of pests are:

ON APPLES

Dormant oils
Dry lime-sulfur
Lead arsenate
Nicotine sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

ON CHERRIES

Low-soluble copper
Lead arsenate
Wettable sulfur
Nicotine sulfate
Lime
DN (dormant)

ON PEACHES

Dry lime sulfur
Lead arsenate
Wettable sulfur
Lime
Zinc sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

ON GRAPES

Low-soluble copper
Lead arsenate
Nicotine sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

All measurements are standard level measures: t=teaspoon, T=tablespoon, C=cup.

DDT is suggested for use against codling moth on apples, pears, and quinces; Oriental fruit moth on quinces and peaches; leafhoppers on plums; and grapeberry moth and leafhopper on grapes.

Amount of dilute spray material required for:

1 to 5-year-old tree	1 to 3 gallons
5 to 10-year-old tree	4 to 6 gallons
10 to 15-year-old tree	7 to 9 gallons
15 to 20-year-old tree	10 to 12 gallons

PROGRAM FOR INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL OF RASPBERRIES

1. When starting new plantings, use only plants which are as disease free as it is possible to obtain.
2. Remove and burn old fruiting canes immediately after harvest.
3. Remove and burn all portions of canes injured by tree crickets, borers, or other cane insects when pruning in the spring.
4. Dig and burn immediately, when found, all plants affected with such diseases as curl, mosaic, and orange rust.
5. Spray every spring when the buds show green with liquid lime-sulfur, 1 gallon in 8 gallons (one pint to one gallon) of water.
6. Remove and burn all "handles" or portions of the old cane from black and purple raspberry tip plants before planting.
7. If leaf-eating insects appear early in the season, spray with lead arsenate; if later, when fruit is well formed, use rotenone or pyrethrum sprays.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries usually do not require spraying unless leaf spot diseases and leaf roller become serious.

Strawberries should not be planted on newly plowed land which has been in sod or which has remained idle for some time because of possible injury from white grubs.

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

The only insect of importance on currants and gooseberries is the current worm. Usually one application of a rotenone spray or dust when the worms first appear will be sufficient.

SPRAY FOR RED SPIDER CONTROL

Evergreens and Shrubs: Application of Miscible Oil. ½ pint Oil to 3½ gallons Water with 4 to 8 teaspoons Nicotine Sulfate. Apply in the spring when the weather is above freezing. This should never be applied during the summer months as the oil has a tendency to kill the needles.

It may be necessary to use a summer application of Dithionine Sulfur: 5 lbs. Dithionine Sulfur to 50 gallons water. This should be only applied during the summer with the temperatures above 70 degrees.

No. 1465

MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to Certify that the Nursery Stock of Ilgenfritz Nurseries, Inc., Monroe has been examined and found to be apparently free from dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

CHAS. FIGY

Fee paid.

Director

THIS CERTIFICATE TO BE VOID AFTER SEPTEMBER 15, 1948

C. A. BOYER,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry

Lansing, Mich., 8-25-1947.

August 15, 1947

Orchardists and commercial fruit growers please write for quotation on larger quantities.

STATEMENT OF INSPECTION FOR TRUENESS TO NAME

Amherst, Massachusetts

August 15, 1947

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to state that all the salable apple, pear, plum, sweet cherry, and two-year sour cherry stock now growing in the nurseries of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Company, Monroe, Michigan, have been examined for trueness-to-name by A. P. French, O. C. Roberts, and L. Southwick. To the best of our knowledge and belief these trees are true to name as they now stand in the nursery rows.

The salable peach trees in this nursery were also examined and any mixtures observed were rectified. While it is impossible to positively identify all peach varieties in the nursery row, it is possible to eliminate a high percentage of the mixtures.

J. K. SHAW

Research Professor of Pomology

PLANTING DISTANCES FOR FRUITS

	Feet Apart
Apples	25 to 50
Pears	18 to 20
Dwarf Pears and Apples.....	12 to 16
Cherries	18 to 20
Plums	18 to 20
Peaches	18 to 20
Quinces	12 to 16
Apricots	18 to 20
Grapes	8 x 8
Gooseberries	6 x 6
Currants	6 x 6
Raspberries, Red	6 x 6
Raspberries, Black	6 x 6
Strawberries in rows.....	1½ x 3½
Strawberries in beds.....	1½ x 1½
Asparagus in beds.....	1 x 1½
Asparagus in field.....	1 x 3½

TO FIND NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE WITH
ANY GIVEN PLANTING DISTANCES

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

DISTANCE TABLE

Number of Trees or Plants per Acre

2	ft. x	2	ft.....	10,890
3	ft x	3	ft.....	4,840
4	ft. x	4	ft.....	2,723
5	ft. x	5	ft.....	1,742
6	ft. x	6	ft.....	1,210
8	ft. x	8	ft.....	680
10	ft. x	10	ft.....	435
10	ft. x	12	ft.....	363
10	ft. x	20	ft.....	217
12	ft. x	12	ft.....	302
12	ft. x	15	ft.....	242
15	ft. x	15	ft.....	194
16½	ft. x	16½	ft.....	160
18	ft. x	18	ft.....	135
18	ft. x	22	ft.....	110
20	ft. x	20	ft.....	109
18	ft. x	24	ft.....	95
18	ft. x	26	ft.....	93
24	ft. x	24	ft.....	75
25	ft. x	25	ft.....	70
28	ft. x	28	ft.....	48
30	ft. x	30	ft.....	55
33	ft. x	33	ft.....	40
35	ft. x	35	ft.....	35
40	ft. x	40	ft.....	27
50	ft. x	50	ft.....	18

GUARANTEE AND TERMS OF SALE

We guarantee our stock to be true to name properly dug and prepared for shipment.

We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub or other plant at any time should it prove untrue to name. However, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held liable for a greater amount than the original purchase price of such untrue to name stock.

We further agree to replace any deciduous tree, shrub or vine that fails to grow (from natural causes) after being properly planted and cared for providing:—we are notified before the first of August following planting and that the stock is allowed to stand as planted so that we may examine it should we so desire.

It is specifically understood that we do not guarantee the livability of any evergreen tree or shrub. All evergreen stock is carefully balled and burlapped and we exercise every precaution to place such material in the hands of the purchaser in proper condition for planting but—due to the many conditions over which we have no control—we cannot accept responsibility for loss after acceptance by the purchaser.

When delivery is made by common carrier, our liability for damage in transit ceases upon acceptance by such common carrier and any claims for damage while in transit shall be made direct to the carrier handling the stock.

We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and it is agreed that we will not be requested nor required to replace any stock, for any reason whatever, until such stock is paid for in full.

Fall shipments are made in October, November and December. Spring shipments March, April and May according to locality, weather and other conditions. Departure and arrival, however, are not guaranteed at any specified time or season.

It is agreed that any nursery stock ordered by the purchaser becomes the purchaser's property upon its delivery to the premises of purchaser be it the whole or any part of the order.

We book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from freezing, flood, drouth, fire, or other causes beyond our control.

A down payment of at least 25% or more is to be included with each order submitted.

FREE PACKING SERVICE

WE OFFER FREE PACKING AND/OR BOXING SERVICE. The printed price represents the shipment F.O.B. Monroe, ready to go forward by any common carrier, serving Monroe, that you may designate. When carrier is not specified, we will exercise our best judgment.

The following extensive shipping facilities are at your service—
(Parcel Post—(limitations:—100 inches, combined length and girth: and 70 pounds maximum weight.)
Railroads—Michigan Central, N.Y.C., Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk.
Trucks—Associated Truck Lines, and Michigan Motor Freight.
American Railway Express.

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